THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Fort Almanac—March 10.

Sun Rises	6.18 A M
Sun Sets	6.03 P M
Day's Length	11 h 45 m
High Water at Southport	4 55 A M
High Water at Wilmington	6 88 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 48°; 8 p. m., 49°; maximum, 58°; minimum, 42°; mean 50°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, 0.01.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

The low pressure noted twenty-four hours ago in the Rocky Mountain districts has developed into a storm area of slight energy now central in Southern Illinois. The area of high pressure has moved to the South Atlantic coast.

Cloudy and threatening weather with light showers is indicated for the Lake regions and the Ohio valley. The weather will continue fair in other districts.

Higher temperature will prevail in the Atlantic coast districts and the eastern Gulf States and lower Missouri valley. It will be warmer in the Lake regions and remain cool in the Northwest.

OUTLINES.

In a fight at Kernersville, N. C., two revenue officers were wounded and one moonshiner killed and another fatally wounded. ——The Treasury gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $126 411,209. ——Captain General Weyler has issued a circular in which he states that absolute proof must be furnished by other than interested parties before accused prisoner will be deported. ——An order has been signed by Judge Harlan requiring the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to show cause why it should not pay into court the funds held in trust for the Baltimore & Ohio Employes' Relief Association. ——An insane man at Brockville, Ontario, kills one man and wounds eight or ten others. ——Emmett C. Gregory, of White Hall, Buckingham county, shot and seriously wounded Samuel and Christian Glover. ——The anti American demonstrations in Spain continues; the private residence of the United States consul at Bilboa was stoned and an attack made on the consulate; United States Minister Hannis Taylor is preparing to send his family to Madrid; an American flag was burned at Salamanca by students. ——A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer of Mamie E. Sullivan, who was found with her head crushed a few days ago in Paterson, N. J. ——N Y. markets—Money on call easy at 3@3½ per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton was steady; middling gulf 7 15 16c; middling 7 11-16c; Southern flour dull and steady; common to extra fair $2.40@$3 good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80¼c; afloat 81¾c; corn—spot scarce and dull; No. 2 at elevator 39⅝c, afloat 40⅝ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 29¼@29½c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

The thieves in other Illinois towns are catching on to Chicago tricks. Some of them in Bloomington recently stole a hot stove, dumped the fire out in the front yard, carried the stove off and sold it for old iron.

Commenting on the denunciation by those Western Representatives of the President's missionary remarks at that New York meeting, the Baltimore *Sun* observes that there is a field in Congress for some energetic, robust missionaries.

In the New York cat show there are cats valued all the way from $100 to $2,500, but the people who are hankering for them at these figures are not as numerous as the cats. Down in this country $100 would buy two acres of cats.

In the midst of war talk and all that sort of thing our inventive geniuses go right on hatching out new things. Last week 1,140 applications for patents were filed, which gets away with the record for any one week since the establishment of the Patent Office.

The centennial exposition proposed to be held in Baltimore next year has been abandoned, the reasons given being international complications, the monetary policy of the Government and the embarrassments of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orion Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14.

oct 6 tf

dec 20 tf

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 144. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,824

Eugene Paul Brand has trotted out a brand new invention for slaying men in war, and offers to give Germany the first whack at it. Instead of powder he charges the gun with compressed gas, and says that for a rapid and sure pop exterminator its capacity depends only on the number of victims brought within range of it. One charge will be sufficient for 2,500 shots, and volleys of fifty shots each can be fired in quick succession. In this country a great many people have been laid out by liberated gas.

One of the standing counsels of doctors is to "keep the feet warm and the head cool," but that German healer who is said to perform wonderful cures makes his patients go barefooted. They say barefooted people seldom take cold, and we know a preacher who believes so firmly in the barefoot theory that his boys go barefooted when it is cold enough apparently to nip their toes.

Herr Bismarck's two sons are married. One has three daughters, the other two. Herbert's wife gave birth to a daughter the other day, making the fifth grand daughter for grand pa Bismark and the old man was very much disappointed because it wasn't a boy. Well there are some things in which even strong willed old chaps like the man of blood and iron can't have their way.

The students at Princeton, N. J., became so indignant at the Spanish pranks with our consuls, &c., that they proceeded forthwith to build a little king out of straw and stuff, labelled it the King of Spain, and hanged it forthwith. With such warnings as this Spain will be very foolish if she doesn't quash her idiots before our idiots get real angry.

Brother McKinley's manipulators seem to be getting in their work in the South, having already captured three or four State delegations to St. Louis. It is said the aforesaid manipulators are pretty well heeled with currency and that the big manufacturers are shelling out freely to boost the gentleman from Ohio.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has broken the record as a vetoist. He got in 128 veto messages during the session of the Legislature, which is 13 ahead of Pattison's highest score.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J H REHDER & Co—Spring goods.
D. O'CONNOR—Bank stock wanted.
JAS D NUTT—March, April and May.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR RENT—Dwelling.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. A. Westbrook, of Mount Olive, is in the city.

— Mr. J. W. Cobb, of Durham, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. Royal, of Clinton, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Katie Drew, of Southport, is visiting friends in the city.

— Mr. J. H. Royall, of Parkersburg, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jeff. D. Sessoms, of Stedman, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Fred Bond, of Lumberton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. F. Laniham, of Indianapolis, was a guest of The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. T. A. Sanders, of Ivon, Va., is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. S. E. Memory, of Whiteville, is in the city, visiting wholesale merchants.

— Mr. Johnson W. Graham has returned from a visit to friends at Southport.

— Mr. Thos. Hancock, a prominent banker of Mount Airy, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. B. F. Batchelder, or Norfolk, Va., was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. John S. James, the venerable father of Mr. Josh T. James, will celebrate his 90th birthday to-day.

— Mr. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, is in the city. He says fruit trees and strawberries in his section are in bloom.

— Mr. W. F. English, of Mount Olive, representing Messrs. Pape and Deyo, of New York city, was in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. P. Remington, N. C.; R. G. Grady, Burgaw; J. H. Lewis, Charlotte, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Alexander Q. Holladay, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Raleigh, made the STAR a pleasant visit yesterday.

— Mr. W. E. Kyle, of Fayetteville, and Mr. H. L. Fry, of Greensboro, two of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. officials, were in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. W. E. Pickard and daughter, Miss Grace Pickard, and Miss Lillian Horne, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Charlotte, have returned home.

— Mr. H. R. Culley, of Rocky Mount, Southern soliciting agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, was in the city yesterday on a visit to friends, among which he counted the STAR.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday was six feet.

— Local forecast: Warmer Tuesday; variable winds; becoming southerly.

— St. John's Lodge No. 1 of Masons, holds its regular monthly communication to-night.

— Schr. *Marion* from New York for Norfolk, put in at Southport yesterday for a harbor.

— A four-masted schooner—the *Fannie Arthur* 614 tons, arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

— Arrangements have been made for a cocking main to take place April 6th and 7th, with stakes $50 to $800.

— The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day in the director's room of the National Bank of Wilmington.

— John Cromartie, colored, fireman at the Messrs. Northrop's lumber mill was seriously scalded Saturday night by the bursting of a steam pipe.

— The Gentlemen's Driving Club will have three races on their track at East Wilmington, Friday afternoon, beginning at 3 30 o'clock, for which prizes have been offered by citizens.

— There will be a meeting of the committee on subscription of the Fair Association to night at 8 o'clock in the Mayor's office. Every member of the committee is urged to be present.

— The colored Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria celebrated their anniversary yesterday with a street parade in the afternoon and a festival at the City Hall last evening.

— Fire broke out on the roof of a small dwelling on North Sixth street last Sunday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. The blaze was extinguished before any great damage resulted. No alarm was given.

— The Oxford League Society of Fifth Street M. E. church will give a musical entertainment for the benefit of the church at the residence of Mr. Benj. Motte, opposite the church, Thursday evening next, beginning at 8 o'clock.

— Missionary conferences are being held at various places in the bounds of the N. C. Conference. The one now in session at Goldsboro is attended by persons from this city. Rev. R. A. Willis and W. S. Rone are on the programme for addresses.

— In the published account of the proceedings in the Winslow case before Judge Starbuck Saturday night, it should have been stated that counsel for the State agreed that Lieut. Commander Morton should not issue orders or take charge of the naval battalion until the matter was settled by the Supreme Court; not that "Lieut. Morton agreed," etc.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—193 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—16 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 26 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—21 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—29 casks spirits turpentine, 80 bbls rosin, 62 bbls tar.

Autry's Haft—500 bbls rosin, 40 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 239 bales; spirits turpentine, 50 casks; rosin, 555 bbls; tar, 126 bbls, crude turpentine, 3 bbls.

Death of Mrs. Charlotte D. Perry.

The remains of Mrs. C. D. Perry, a native and former resident of this city, and member of the old Front Street Methodist church, were brought here on Sunday last from Durham, N. C., where she was visiting and died, and were yesterday interred at Oakdale cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of Grace M. E. church. Mrs. Perry was the aunt of Mr. B. W. Durham and Samuel Hall, of this city, and Mrs. Howell Cobb, of Durham, a daughter of Benj. Gardner, deceased, and niece of the late Junius D. Gardner, so well and favorably known here by our old citizens.

Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

Constable J. W. Millis on yesterday arrested Jas. Brooks, colored, on two charges of assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Florence McNeill, also colored. When Brooks saw Constable Millis coming he drew a revolver and took to the woods. Mr. Millis ran after and captured him. He was lodged in jail in default of a justified bond of $100. The case will be called this morning at ten o'clock, before Justice Bunting.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT

Convened Yesterday—Grand Jury Empanelled—Submissions—True Bills Found—The False Fire Alarm Case.

The Criminal Court for New Hanover county, Judge O. P. Meares presiding and M. C. Richardson, Esq., solicitor convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the court house.

The grand jury for the term was drawn and empanelled as follows: John F. Keen, (foreman), M. G. Tienken, B B. Brewer, S. D. Strickland, C. R. Branch, R. M. Gilbert, Samuel A. Brewer, Monto Hewett, Aaron Alligood, O. H. Kennedy, George Irvin, C. D. Ford, James Berg, C. H. Gilbert, E. S. McGowan, George Haar, Thomas Lossing, G. T. Bland.

Submissions were made in the following cases:

State vs. E. B. Burkheimer, charged with turning in a false alarm of fire. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Messrs. Herbert McClammy, Kedar Bryan and D. B. Sutton assisted the Solicitor in the prosecution of Burkheimer. Before judgment was rendered in this case Mr. McClammy addressed the Court and said:

"If your honor pleases, in the case of the State vs. Burkheimer, which is now before the Court, I desire to say that after mature deliberation I have considered that upon the defendant's coming into open Court and pleading guilty, that judgment should be suspended upon payment of the costs. In doing this I will state that my action in this matter meets with the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department and the Mayor of the city; and not until their consent was obtained did I consent that such course should be taken. The city of Wilmington has been put to a cost of $1 000 or $1.500 in bringing to justice the parties who have been sending in these false alarms, and the miscreant is now standing before the Court. Inasmuch as he has pleaded guilty in open court to the charge in the bill of indictment, and out of the goodness of the heart both of the Mayor and Chief of the Fire Department, I desire that this course should be taken with the express understanding that should the offence ever be committed again that the full penalty of the law should be imposed."

State vs. Lorenzo Lookey, charged with an assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Defendent sentenced to thirty days in the county house of correction.

State vs. Lorenzo Lockey, charged with an assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Judgment suspended,

The grand jury returned a true bill against Chas. Richardson for larceny and L. G. Anderson for assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

The court, at 4:30 p m., took a recess until 10 o,clock this morning.

A COLORED BOY SHOT.

The Wound Serious and May Prove Fatal—The Boy Who Fired the Shot Escaped.

A colored boy named Daniel Washington, about seven years old, was shot and seriously if not fatally wounded yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, by Ben Long, colored, about twelve years old, The weapon used was a 22 calibre pistol, the ball striking the child in the left side, a little below the heart. After the shooting the Long boy ran off and has not since been seen. The wounded boy was taken to his home, on Queen between Ninth and Tenth streets, where Drs. McMillan and Mask attended him and probed for the ball, but could not find it.

Josephine Reaves, the mother of the wounded boy, gives the following statement of the shooting: "My two boys—Charlie and Daniel—were on Queen street, sitting down near a fence, when Ben Long came along and accosting the boys, said: 'Oh, yes, you bothered me the other day, and now I am going to shoot you!' Taking a pistol from his pocket he aimed it at Daniel and pulled the trigger, but the pistol failed to fire. He cocked it and took aim again, and this time the pistol fired, the ball taking effect in Daniel's left breast near the heart."

Farmers' Institute Postponed.

The Farmers' Institute, which it was announced in the STAR would be held in the Opera House yesterday and today, has been postponed on account of the sickness of Prof. W. F. Massey, Commissioner of Agriculture. Prof. Massey was taken sick last Saturday night, after his arrival in Wilmington, and was compelled to leave for his home in Raleigh Sunday afternoon. He is a farmer of twenty years' experience in the trucking industry, and his lecture and advice to the farmers was the main purpose for which the Institute was called. It is probable, however, that the Institute will be held as soon as Prof. Massey has recovered.

City Court.

Mayor Harriss yesterday disposed of the following cases:

Owen Quince, colored, an escaped convict, was remanded to the custody of the Superintendent of Streets, to work out the remainder of his time.

Duck Brown, colored, convicted of disorderly conduct, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or work on the streets twenty days.

Skeletons Unearthed.

Workmen engaged yesterday in excavating for a cistern on Mr. H. M Foard's premises, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, unearthed three skeletons. It is said that many years ago there was a burial ground in that part of the city for colored people, and at the same time the burial ground for whites was in the neighborhood of Third and Dock streets.

Negroes Gambling.

Saturday night while Deputy Sheriff J. P. Flynn, accompanied by two police officers, were over in "Dross Neck" after a prisoner they came across about fifteen men and women in a house gambling. The officers immediately closed in upon the gang and succeeded in capturing Lou Sanders and Ed Moseley, both colored. They will have a hearing before Justice Bunting to-day.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

MALICIOUS ATTACKS UPON U. S. MARSHAL CARROLL.

The Late Paul F. Faison—Mr. Julian S. Carr's Thoroughbreds—John R. Gentry —Revival at Wake Forest—Polk Miller.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.

It has developed that attacks made on Marshal O. J. Carroll in the past few days are malicious and do not fall short of persecution. A Durham paper jumped on Marshal Carroll for the arrest of a woman named Bettie Gill, who after a trial established her innocence. It turns out that the woman was arrested by a city policeman and tried in the Mayor's Court. Charges were preferred in Raleigh and Durham papers against Marshal Carroll for the removal of a Durham deputy to Johnston county for the purpose of pushing things lively. It now develops that the deputy, whose name is Wiley Jones is not in the revenue business and has not been since he left Durham, but went to Johnston county to engage in the lumber business. Such attacks as these are making friends for Mr. Carroll.

The remains of the late Paul F. Faison arrived in the city yesterday from Shawner, Oklahoma.

Mr. Julian S. Carr will dispose of most of his Oconeechee thoroughbreds at an early date in Lexington, Ky.

William Simpson, the new owner of John R Gentry has changed the name of his horse to Gentry.

The revival at Wake Forest, which has been conducted for the past fifteen days by Rev. Wright, of Richmond, was of wide spread interest. It is said that every student in college, with two exceptions, professed Christ.

Polk Miller is in the city and delivers the first of a series of twenty three lectures in the interest of the Vance Memorial Association to-night. He goes to Mississippi after his engagement in this State to fill a like number of engagements.

Mr. A. C. Mitchell of the Revenue Department received a telegram to-day stating that his father died suddenly this morning at his home in Windsor, Bertie county.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Programme for the Meeting to be Held in Charlotte on the 19th of This Month.

The programme of the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina, which will meet in Charlotte on the 19th of this month, the *Observer* says, has been completed and a great occasion is promised to those who will be so fortunate as to attend.

Rev. J. S. Felix, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Asheville, will speak on the evening of Thursday, March 19th, his subject being "What Gives Value to Young Men in a Community." Rev. W. R. Lambeth, D. D., secretary of the Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Church, Nashville, Tennessee, will speak on Saturday morning on "The Macedonian Cry."

Prof. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, will discuss "The Place in the Bible of Association Work." The inter-collegiate movement will be presented by Messrs. T. G. Pearson, of Guilford College; B. R. Payne, of Trinity College, and H. H. Horne, of the University of North Carolina.

Rev. C. L. Hoffmann, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal church, of Charlotte, will discuss "The Need of Soul Saving Work by Laymen." The international committee will be represented by Messrs. Williams and Brockman. Mr. L. A Coulter, so well known in North Carolina, has also a place on the programme. There will be discussions and papers by other well known Association workers.

Special attention is called to the fact that Sunday, March 15th, is set apart as a day of prayer for the State Convention, and the committee in charge of the arrangements earnestly requests that every pastor in North Carolina shall remember the convention in his public prayers on that day, praying that the presence of the Holy Ghost may be in the midst of this gathering of young men, and that the influence of the convention may be felt for the salvation of young men throughout the whole State. It is especially desired that all the associations, both those of colleges and those in cities and towns, may also observe this day, remembering it specially in the prayers that are offered, that God's blessing may be upon the delegation sent to the convention and that great good may result to the local association. Special rates have been secured from the railroads and it is hoped that many Christian workers even where there is no association, will be present to take part in this convention.

Fire at Pilot Mountain Station.

Conductor Campbell, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, reported last night that a fire occurred at Pilot Mountain station on that road Sunday night about eleven o'clock, burning the business portion of the town. Among the stores burned and the heavy losers were Messrs. J. J. Hill, J. B. Smith, John Wall, J. H. Needham, Job Hiatt, G. W. Whitaker, C. B. Harrell and B. Boyles. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The Steamer Commodore.

A press dispatch from Charleston, S. C., last night says of the little steamer *Commodore*, so long at this port:

A crew has arrived in the city for the alleged filibuster *Commodore* and steam was gotten up. Coal and provisions were taken on board Saturday and it looks as though she was going to sea. She has not yet cleared for any port. The *Commodore* is the little steamer that came here several weeks ago from Wilmington, N. C., loaded with arms and ammunition. She is owned by parties in Philadelphia.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

ST. JAMES-LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m. 8 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th 6th, 7.45 a m,
Annunciation, 7 30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.

mar 10 1t

Wanted.

I WILL PAY 15 PER CENT. PREMIUM FOR Wilmington Savings and Trust Co., Stock and $5 per cent. preferred for the Atlantic National Bank stock. Apply to

D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

mar 10 tf

March, April and May.

Maybe You Haven't Got 'Em and May Never Have 'Em.

But four ounces of prevention is worth tons of cure. CORNEAU'S BED BUG INTERCEPTIC does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly. It has stood the test for years. If you have never tried it ask some good housekeeper about it. Made only in Wilmington, N. C., by

JAMES D. NUTT, The Druggist.

mar 10 tf

Handkerchief Extracts

Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.

J. H. HARDIN, Prop. Palace Pharmacy.

'Phone 55.

126 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received.

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 9 tf

The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year $1; Six Months 50c.

It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

Address

The Sampson Democrat, feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

Spring DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE RECEIVING THE PRETTIEST LINE EVER SHOWN ON OUR COUNTERS.

SPECIAL.

An attractive line of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

in fancy weaves from

50c to $1 50 Per Yard.

To get them introduced to our trade they will be offered a great deal below real value.

You will find it to your interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Look out for our

Special Sales Week.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.

Yours anxious to please,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 119. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases of $5.00 or over.

mar 10 tf

EVER ONWARD

And upward is our motto; remembering the rule, that economy is the road to wealth. We have made special efforts for years to try to buy our goods for less than their real value, and we likewise try to sell them on the same basis.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods.

Dress Plaids, 28 inches wide, bright, pretty colors, at 10c a yard; 33 inches wide at 15c a yard. A lovely line of Half Wool Plaids 36 inches wide, in bright, stylish colors for Spring trade, at 25c. A better line and nicer goods at 40 and 60c a yard. A 38 inch Henrietta at 15c a yard; 39 inch, all colors, at 35c a yard. Silks for shirt-waist and evening dresses. We have them in solid colors, plaids and figures for 25, 29 35 and 50c. We also have a nice line of pearl buttons, in large and small sizes, from 5c to $1 50 per dozen. In new style goods, a Taffa Silk at 10c a yard, White Goods, Lawn, Piques, Wash Linens and Dimity. In Book Fold Lawn, from 6 to 35c. In Dimities, we have a lovely line, 36 inches wide, at 18c per yard. Wash Linens, all colors, at 5 cents a yard. Notions of all styles. Ladies' and Gent's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in plain white and colored bordered, at 5c a piece. A very pretty Cambric Handkerchief, hemstitched, for 10c a piece. Children's Handkerchiefs, in colored borders, at 5c a piece. In Hosiery, our 10c line of Children's Hose are fast black, double sole and full regular size. Our 12½c line are double heel and toe, seamless, warranted fast black. Our line of Ladies' Black Hose at 5 10 and 15c up to 35c a pair.

You will find us at 113 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

mar 8 tf

"BALL-BEARING"



OUTING SHOES

SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK IS ON HEEL OF EVERY SHOE.

C. H. FARGO & CO.

Manufacturers, Chicago,

BICYCLE SHOES

EQUIPPED WITH

PRATT LACE FASTENERS

For Sale by

MEN'S $3.00. LADIES' 1\$2.50.

Mercer & Evans,

mar 1 tf 115 Princess Street.

Just Received

Canvass Bicycle Leggings

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen

—IN—

Black, Tan and Pearl Colors.

LADIES', 75c, GENTLEMEN'S, $1, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

mar 8 tf

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities. NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references, New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt.

KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammolated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

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Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just received. Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES, full and complete.

Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.

A consignment N. C. Hams.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Now Being Daily Received in Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.

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BOWDEN LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water; they are danger us! Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

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Bowden Lithia Springs Co., 174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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$250,000

To lend on any good security at the

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.,

in amounts from $100 to $15,000.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking extended to all customers in and out of the city. Special attention given to accounts of non-residents.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

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Free Freights.

5 boxes Star Lye.
5 boxes Good Luck Powder.
5 boxes M Lye.
5 boxes Cakes.
5 barrels Snuff.
5 boxes Starch.
5 boxes Tobacco.
50 dozen Coats' Cotton.
100 pounds Ball Cotton.

All at regular prices, freights prepaid. W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 126 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

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Farmers' Institute.

THE FARMERS OF NEW HANOVER ARE invited and requested to attend the FARMERS' INSTITUTE to be held in Wilmington on Monday and Tuesday, March 9th and 10th, 1896.

The object of the meeting is one of business only.

No politics about it. Subjects of practical interest to all Farmers and Truckers will be considered and discussed.

Come and let us have a meeting of interest and profit to all.

R. L. PATTERSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

mar 6 2t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1896

THE FIFTY-CENT FRAUD.

The Boston *Herald* is a gold standard paper and like all the other gold standard papers keeps the 50 cent dollar argument ready for use. Knock the props from under this 50-cent fraud and the whole superstructure of the gold monometallists, who claim to be bimetallists, tumbles to the ground. The fact is there is no such thing as a 50-cent silver dollar, and the gold organs which are holding it up as a scare-crow to frighten people from favoring the free coinage of silver know it.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who had been reading in that paper that free silver was for the benefit of the mine-owners who would be enabled thus to convert 50 cents' worth of bullion into a dollar, but couldn't exactly see it, sent the *Herald* the following note of inquiry, which rather pricked that 50-cent bubble, and shows what a thin fraud the whole anti-silver contention is based upon. It reads thus:

To the Editor of the Herald:

The argument is frequently used in your editorial columns that the movement for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is in the special interest of the producers or owners of silver bullion, who would, in the event of its adoption, receive a dollar from the mints for every 50 cents' worth of silver bullion they should offer for coinage.

It is also contended, and is, indeed, a stock argument, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would place the country at once on a silver basis of cheap dollars, "50-cent dollars," as you term them.

One of these arguments seems to be a conclusive answer to the other. What special privilege of bounty is granted the owners of silver bullion, when they take 50 cents' worth of their metal to the mint and receive in return a "50-cent cheap dollar?" So far as I can see, the bullion owner would be in the same box with every one else, and be affected advantageously or disadvantageously, accordingly as he should happen to be a debtor or a creditor.

I can readily see wherein the free coinage of the American product of the white metal (at 16 to 1, and with gold the unit of value), maintained at a parity with the yellow metal, through frequent bond sales perhaps, would operate as a bounty to the American silver producer, to the detriment and distress of the country in general. But how the owner of silver bullion will be specially benefitted by the free and unlimited coinage of his product into dollars of the same value as that of the bullion contained in the dollar is not so clear.

The only way I can figure out a benefit to the silver producer is in the event of the silver dollar acquiring additional purchasing power over commodities, something gold standard advocates would be loth to admit possible, as it would then cease to be a cheap dollar, and destroy the "50-cent" argument. Will you kindly explain and make your position clear? SLIGO.

The writer of this note is a man of sense, sense enough to see through frauds of this kind, and has doubtless given as much thought to the coinage question as the gold organs which talk as if they knew all about it while they see only one side. They cannot play these 50 cent frauds without contradicting themselves, as the writer of this note shows, and without becoming absurd. The fact is that their whole contention is based on assumptions for which there is no foundation. They simply take for granted, and ask others to take for granted, something which has never happened and which they have no good reason to believe ever will happen.

They assume that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of circulation and put us on a silver basis, when as a matter of fact there is no gold in circulation now, nearly all the gold in the country being hoarded or locked up in bank vaults, and when we are practically as near a silver basis as we are ever likely to get. What kind of money have we in circulation? How much gold does one see in the business transactions of the day? None. How many greenbacks when bond calls are in prospect? Very few. These are hoarded to draw gold from the Treasury to buy bonds. About the only money in circulation is silver, silver certificates and national bank notes.

We have in round numbers about $500,000,000 of silver in circulation, either in coin or represented by silver certificates. Is there anything the matter with the $500,000,000 of silver. Is it made up of 50-cent dollars? Don't they pass current from hand to hand? Doesn't the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the workman, take them for 100 cent dollars? Don't they buy food, clothing, fuel and as much as a like amount of any other kind of money will? Where, then, does the 50-cent dollar come in?

It will not do to say that these silver dollars do this because the parity is preserved between them and gold, because the Treasury is run on a gold basis, for that is another fraud. The Treasury does not preserve the parity between gold and silver by ignoring silver and refusing to pay it out. That would be a very good way to destroy the parity if silver didn't have life sustaining properties of its own. The parity is preserved because the silver coin is made by law a legal tender money, and thus good for all the purposes of money. No one pretends that the silver in circulation will be redeemed in gold, or redeemed in anything. It never was intended to be redeemed and no one ever thought it would be, but it passes and the parity between it and gold is maintained simply because it is a legal tender money and the people find it as good and useful as any other kind of money, Can they say any more for gold?

If the gold advocates think it wrong to make a dollar out of 50 cents worth of silver why do they make this 500,000,000 of silver dollars legal tenders and compel people to take 50 cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of debt, or 50 cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of bread and meat or 50 cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of labor? If these silver dollars are 50-cent frauds why do they palm them off on the country as 100 cent dollars and thus beat the people out of $250, 000,000?

But if we had free coinage this 50 cent twaddle would soon cease, for the day the mints are open to silver there will be a rise in the price of silver, which will then become a money metal and cease to be treated as a mere commercial commodity, like iron or copper. It was the demonetization of silver that put the price down, the remonetization of it will put it up.

MINOR MENTION.

The humbug pretence that that Dingley Tariff bill was intended to help the Treasury by increasing the revenues is so thin that any one can see through it. If the Republicans who framed that bill had been anxious to increase the revenue, and increase it without causing the least disturbance in business, they could have done this by doubling the tax on malt liquors, which would have added $30,000,000 to the revenue, which would be $10,000,000 more than will be actually necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, if there should be no increase in the customs receipts. Discussing the situation, the New York *Herald*, which gives close attention to this subject, has the following:

"The February returns of the United States Treasury contain the very gratifying intelligence that the Government's receipts of revenue during the last month exceeded the national expenditures by $127,840.42. The total revenue was $26 059,228 43, and all expenditures $25,931 388. The revenue derived from customs duties was $13,908,393 33, which amount is over 50 per cent. of the grand total.

"The figures show that the amount of customs revenue which the Wilson Tariff act is now producing is decidedly better than was expected by its critics, and that if any part of the act needs revision for the purpose of raising more revenue it is not so much of the part containing schedules of duties on imports as the internal revenue provisions of the act. During the present fiscal year (beginning with July last) the receipts from internal revenue up to Saturday night last were only $98,732 619 21, while the customs receipts were $112 628,463 50. It seems evident, therefore, that the present tariff rates of duty are not principally chargeable with the deficit in the Government's revenue. The customs receipts last month were $3,101,000 greater than the internal revenue receipts.

"But the revenue is now improving, though slowly, and if Congress will practice economy in its appropriation bills the revenue may catch up with and more than equal the expenditures of the Government before next Autumn. Redundancy of revenue is sure to breed extravagance and is a greater evil than a temporary deficit. But for the great falling-off in our crops and the prices of farm products in 1894 and 1895 the people would now have the money to import foreign merchandise much more largely. With improved harvests next Summer, it is likely that the importations, and consequently the customs revenue as well as internal revenue, will increase very decidedly. But in any case, economy in Congressional appropriations is imperatively demanded."

* * *

Some time ago, in commenting upon the stoning of the U. S. consulate in Barcelona, Spain, and other riotous demonstrations, we expressed the opinion that the hot blooded Spaniards were more incensed at some of the speeches delivered in the Senate than at the fact of the recognition of belligerency in Cuba. The dispatches of Saturday giving accounts of further riotous demonstrations report this to be the real cause of the mob spirit, as we suspected. The Spanish authorities are doing all they can to prevent these mob demonstrations, or to suppress them when they take shape, so that the Spanish Government cannot be held responsible for them, but the Spanish Government has not struck upon the right way to put an end to this kind of business. The indulgers in these riotous proceedings desire to thereby have it understood that they have more patriotism than they can hold, and give vent to some of it by chunking stones at the windows of U. S. consulates, burning U. S. flags when they find them out by themselves, &c. It seems to us that if the Spanish Government would pick up these effervescing patriots and give them to understand that if they must put on war paint there is plenty of chance to do that thing in Cuba, there would'nt be any more rocks thrown at American consulates and no need of extra police to keep these flag burning patriots in order.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Overland Monthly presents a varied and enjoyable list of contents for March, embracing fiction, stories of frontier life, travel in other lands, sketches of the aborigines of California, and other articles both entertaining and instructive. Published by The Overland Company, San Francisco, Cal.

The March number of *St. Nicholas* will delight the little folks who will be interested in the nice reading matter and the pretty illustrations. They will not only be interested but also instructed, for much of the matter, while pleasingly presented, is of an instructive character. Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York.

The March number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* will be found very interesting and beautifully as well as copiously illustrated. One of the interesting articles in it is "Mary Anderson as She Is To-day," illustrated. The fashion and home departments, which are always valuable, are as full as usual. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Those who want Joe Blackburn to get out of the Kentucky Senatorial fight should already know that Joseph isn't of a retiring disposition. —*Philadelphia North American, Rep.*

—The industry with which Spain keeps sending soldiers to Cuba is a convincing evidence that she regards the belligerency there as a condition and not a theory.—*Washington Star, Ind.*

"Belligerency" is not the word that worries Spain or delights the Cuban insurgents. It is the suggestion of "intervention" contained in the House resolutions. The Spaniards will be very, very careful not to afford the opportunity for any defensible interposition on the part of the United States.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—It will be the plain and unescapable duty of the President to do what these resolutions require, the more as they require nothing to which Spain can justly object. The country will not accept the belief that he will oppose himself to its will, its sentiment and its convictions until the fact is made manifest in official neglect to obey the mandate —*N. Y. World, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Let me alone! I'm tough, that's what I am!" growled the beefsteak.

"Sorry, but I'll have to run you in just the same," said the fork—and he did.—*New York Tribune.*

—Cynical—"Madge, what is a Lenten musicale?"

"It is a concert where the music is so bad that it drives the audience to seek religious consolation."—*Chicago Record*

—Officer O'Houlihan—Whisht! I believe that fellow's got a concealed weapon.

Officer O'Dowd—Aisy, thin; le' me git a focus on 'is pistol pocket!—*Chicago News.*

—Good Samaritan—Dont you know better than to drive that horse up hill so fost?

O'Connor—Up hill, is it? Oh, begorra! The nag's blind and can't see it.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

—Elsie—Yes, dear, my husband is a doctor and a lovely fellow; but he is awfully absent-minded.

Ada—Indeed!

Elsie—Only fancy! During the marriage ceremony, when he gave me the ring, he felt my pulse and asked me to put out my tongue.

Ada—Well, he won't do the latter again!—*Footlights.*

—Popular Woman: Miss Longpurse—Why of course, Helen of Troy was beautiful. Do you suppose there would have been a twenty-year war over her if she hadn't been beautiful.

Mr. Shortcash (forgetting himself)—Oh, I don't know Maybe she was rich. —*New York Weekly.*

—Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Walter Lee, of Newton Grove, died on Thursday morning last. —Mrs. A. E. Colwell died at Cordele, Ga., on Thursday, February 20th, of pneumonia. Her remains were brought to Harrell's Store, her former home, for interment. Mrs. Colwell was a Miss Wells of this county and was a most estimable lady.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."



Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. June 18 1y sa tu th change,

Well Women

Take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS to keep well.



Sick Women

Take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS because it makes them well.

GUARANTEE—*Purchase money refunded* should BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, *fail* to benefit any person suffering from Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache or Neuralgia.

mar 6 D&W 1y

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Raleigh *Press Visitor*: Deputy Collector Gibson is known to be one of the bravest revenue men in the service. He it was who led the attack on the moonshiners near Aberdeen the other night. But Mr. Gibson had a close call for his life two weeks ago. His body was peppered with shot. Mr. Gibson had not recovered from his injuries when he made the attack.

—Sanford *Express*: Pittsboro is about to build a cotton mill on the co-operative plan. The shares will be of the par value of $50 each, and will be payable in small installments of 25 cents a week. There is some talk of building a factory in Sanford on the same plan. —New York capitalists were at the John Gardner plantation on Deep river in this county a few days ago where they made preliminary borings for coal. They refused to divulge anything, but it is thought they were pleased with results. Before returning they took options on lands in that community and will send a gentleman back there in the near future to make further examinations for coal.

—Charlotte *News*: Rev. John R. Wilson, a graduate of Davidson College and a brother of Mrs. D P Hunter, of Charlotte, died unexpectedly yesterday at Akron, Ala., where he was stationed as pastor of the Presbyterian church. —For sometime past the *News* has been closely following up a railroad move that will be a very important one to Charlotte, and that consummated will make Charlotte incomparably superior to any railroad center between Baltimore and Atlanta. It was not until to day that we were privileged to make the movement public. In brief, it is the junction at Charlotte of the Norfolk & Western with the Seaboard Air Line. The Norfolk & Western controls the Roanoke Southern to Winston, and the plan is to extend the road from Winston to Charlotte to connect with the Seaboard Air Line.

—Raleigh *News and Observer*: Died, at his home on South Bloodworth street Saturday afternoon, Mr. Charles Cross, in the 78th year of his age. A prominent gentleman said yesterday: "He was one of our oldest citizens, who spent his whole life in this city. —Rev. Dr. R B. Sutton, the venerable principal of St. Augustine School, died at 5 30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at his home near this city. He had been in feeble health for some time, and several days ago became much worse, failing rapidly until he died. Dr. Sutton was almost 70 years of age, and has been for a great many years in the ministry of the Episcopal Church in this State. —It is understood that the owners of the Atlantic Hotel have agreed upon terms by which the hotel will be sold to the Washington and Norfolk syndicate, but the ownership and management have not yet changed hands. In all probability it will be consummated next week.

LOST THE POOL FOR A SHILLING.

A Tale of Jack Astor, the Campania, a Bottle and a Joke.

One of the devices to relieve the tedium of even the record breaking voyages of the present day is to have a pool upon the run of the ship from eight bells, noon, until eight bells, noon, the following day. Beginners forget that in westerning a day nowadays is almost 25 hours. On board the Campania on one of her trips a well known jeweler was the volunteer auctioneer. After a good deal of differences of opinion, owing to the persistent obstruction of a Mr. Daintrey and his fox terrier, it was left to a show of hands and it was decided to sell the run from 505 to 530 knots.

The 25 numbers were placed in a hat, and Mr. John Jacob Astor was awarded No. 518. When it came to the auction, the alloted numbers were put up for competition, each passenger being at liberty to bid as high as he chose, and in the event of the owner of the original allotment buying in his number for, say, 30 shillings, he would contribute that amount to the pool. If he allowed his number to be purchased by some one else who fancied it and bid £3 for it, the owner received £2 back from the pool. Mr. Astor's number (518) was bid up to 31 shillings, when he smiled and let the other man have it for 32 shillings.

The "high field," the numbers over 530, was then put up, and after a spirited fight was sold for 8 guineas. The "low field" was then offered, the numbers under 505. The weather had been lovely all day and a big run was confidently expected. The ship has a record of 560 knots. No sooner had the latter sale begun than Captain Jack Miley, who was once James Fisk, Jr.'s secretary, took a big champagne bottle from the table, and stepping into the passageway blew over the mouth of the bottle, making a sound exactly like a foghorn. It was getting dark, but even above the chatter of the smoking room the long "toots" were heard. Mr. Astor's ears are excellent. He bought the low field for £14 10s. When the run was posted the next day, the number 518 that he had let go for a shilling won the pool of £47 10s., or about $237.50.—New York World.

Thrifty English Tramps.

Two nights I slept in straw stacks, and each time I had fully a dozen companions. They called themselves "free dossers," and in one way they were rather amusing—in fact, a new species of tramp. They were determined not to spend a copper of what they begged.

It seems that this sort of fellows start out from London early in the spring and "batter" all summer. In the autumn they return to London with their "swag" and spend the winter in some comfort. On their travels they either beg what they need or go without. If they cannot beg a lodging, they sleep in barns, brickyards and straw stacks, and from early in March till late in September they do not squander a single halfpenny that comes in their way. I had never before met this variety of tramp, and I doubt very much whether they would be allowed to associate with the real American hobos, for the true tramp likes more generosity among his fellows, and when he meets a stingy brother he is likely to give him a wide berth.—Josiah Flynt in Century.

Natural Gas.

Natural gas was first regularly employed for illuminating purposes in the city of Pittsburg in 1884. It had been utilized occasionally, but to no great extent, in several places before this date, but this was the first regular and extensive use.

Only imagine a human being condemned to perpetual youth while all around him decay and die. Oh, how sincerely would he call upon death for deliverance!—Archbishop Sharp.

AGILE SHOVEL CATS.

A STRANGE FISH FOUND IN THE STREAMS OF ARKANSAS.

Head on, He Seems to Be All Mouth, but He Has Wonderful Activity—The Colonel Tells How These Fish Are Caught and Relates a Humorous Incident.

A party of congenial and enthusiastic anglers clustered around the doorway of an uptown hotel the other evening, and the talk was of fish and fishing. The one legged Confederate colonel from Arkansas had the floor, and offered to tell the crowd of a fish they had never heard of, never seen, never read of and yet one that would give a man more fun in an hour than he could get in a whole season's fishing for other trash.

"The grand old critter with which I shall make you acquainted, gentlemen," said the colonel, lighting his old clay pipe and comfortably elevating his feet, "is the shovel cat of Arkansas. Now, I don't mean for a moment to imply that there are not shovel cats in other states of the southwest, for I know that there are in Louisiana, in Texas and in Missouri plenty of the species, but these are all weak, poor imitations of the real thing. The flower, the pride, the cream of the shovel cat family settled in Arkansas years and years ago, and their descendants never go back on the brand.

"They are queer fish—big, ungainly, homely, awkward chaps—and they live in the Mississippi, and every branch and bayou tributary to that river, where the water is muddy enough and the bottom sufficiently well coated with filthy sediment to come up to the shovelers' standard of excellence.

"Looking at the fish head on he appears to be all mouth and fin. From a side view he is not at all bad looking, for his broad, flat snout shows only its edge, and appears like a slender beak. His fins are large and of slanting cut, and his graceful swallow-tail gives him a very trim, jaunty air. Not infrequently these shovelers reach the enormous length of seven feet and weigh up to 70 and 80 pounds.

"No one who glances at the dead fish will ever credit so clumsy a shape with so much agility. He is in decidedly ill favor with all the local fishermen, except those who hunt his tribe only, for he is an inveterate thief and a past master in the art of stealing bait.

"He does not depend upon robbery for a living, however. The darky boy who sits quietly angling for groupers in some still bayou is often frightened by a resounding splash hard by. He turns to see the widening circle and drifting bubbles where some big fish has leaped. That was the shovel cat, and he was simply feeding. The great fish jump from the water, curling their bodies so as to come down with their broad bill aimed directly downward. The force of the plunge drives the shovel into the mud at the bayou bottom. Out of the sediment thus stirred up he selects and eats all the crawling and squirming animalculi in sight. Then when he has nosed all of this lot over he jumps for another diving dig, and so on for a whole forenoon.

"The flesh of these mud plowers is very coarse, and none of our folk will eat it, but under various names a vast quantity of it is sold in the markets of St. Louis, Little Rock and other cities. The negroes have a way of baking the shoveler in the mud, and say that, done their way, the meat is fine, but I don't want to sample it, all the same. Now and then a shoveler is caught on hook and line in an attempted bait steal, but they are too smart to be caught often, so that method is seldom tried.

"The real way to knock a day's fun out of the shovel cats is to go spearing. Just borrow a dugout and a negro to paddle her and set out for some shoal spot where the cats can feed. The spear used is a harpoon head set in a wooden shaft, so that when the iron is driven home the shaft can be withdrawn. A big cord is lashed to one end of this spearhead, and the other end to a log float, so if he yanks out all the slack line he can't get clean away. Oh, I've seen some rare days' spearing in my time.

"You drift along the bayou in about three feet of water, eying the bottom far ahead. So nearly does the shoveler's color match the mud that it takes a keen eye to spy him out. Once within striking distance, you aim and let drive. The big creature wallows up out of the mud in agony and leaps above the surface. In an instant he darts away and with the wings of the wind. Hold fast and let him tow the dugout. They're as skittish a craft as ever was built, and it's ten to one you'll be spilled in the chase, but that's part of the fun. Many's the time I've been upset, dragged down creek and pulled into a mud bank before I could check a runaway shoveler.

"When there is nothing else pressing in our region, we all go shovel catting, women, children and men, and no matter how many or how big shovelers we get you can reckon we have a roaring good time.

"The last and funniest spearing chase ever I saw was in old South Branch, near my home. I was home for a few days and had gone out to try for a few trout (black bass you call them here). All at once I heard a shrill screaming and a great splashing. Then, coming around a bend in the bayou was a half submerged and loosely built raft being towed by a big, mad shoveler. On the raft were two figures, and it wasn't till they got quite close that I saw they were women. They had taken off what garments they thought might become wet. I recognized them as two of the primmest old maids in the whole settlement. One was so shocked at being seen in such a predicament that she fell off the raft and waded ashore, but the other was all intent on the chase. She beckoned to me with her only free arm, and nearly lost her balance doing so, for the line was tied around her waist, and the cat made a fresh spurt and she yelled"—here the colonel laughed till he cried at the recollection of the scene—"she yelled: 'Get round here, you man, an help hol this shovel nose, stid er lookin at me. Once lemme git this fish safe an yer may look at me all ther afternoon an termorrer!'"—New York Times.

Jury Subbing.

Mexico has an ingenious plan for facilitating verdicts in jury trials. Two supernumerary jurors are drawn to sit near the jury box and listen to the evidence and arguments. If any of the regular jury falls ill or is otherwise disqualified from going on, one of the "supes" takes his place. In this way they avoid what is often seen in American courts—a long trial rendered useless when it is nearly finished by the sudden illness or death of one juror.

Ambition.

The road to ambition is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty and too dark for science.—J. J. Rousseau.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally* with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals,

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

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Luminous Mushrooms.

A man traveling in Australia found a large mushroom weighing five pounds. He took it to the house where he was stopping and hung it up to dry in the sitting room. Entering after dark, he was amazed to see a beautiful soft light emanating from the fungus. He called in the natives to examine it and at the first glance they cried out in great fear that it was a spirit. It continued to give out light for many nights, gradually decreasing until it was wholly dry.

Dr. Gardner, while walking through the streets of a Brazilian town, saw some boys playing with a luminous object, which he at first thought was a large firefly, but he found on inspection it was a brilliant mushroom (Agaric) which now bears his name. It gave out a bright light of a greenish hue and was called by the natives "flor de coco," as it grew on a species of palm. The young plants emit a brilliant light and the older ones a pale greenish light. Many kinds of fungi are phosphorescent. Humboldt describes some exquisitely beautiful ones he saw in the mines. The glow in rotten wood is caused by its containing the threads of light giving fungi.—Margaret W. Leighton in St. Nicholas.

The Coventry of America.

An eastern paper having called Toledo "the Coventry of America," The Blade indorses the appellation on the ground that Coventry is the great bicycle manufacturing center of England. "Toledo," it says, "already merits the same distinction. And 'the Coventry of America' is altogether a better name than the 'Future Great,' applied in derision a quarter of a century ago and kept alive by stupid people here who could not realize the sarcasm of the epithet. It is much better, too, than the newer term, 'the Lady of the Lakes,' which is simply silly and vapid. 'The Coventry of America' tells of energy and enterprise, of a busy hive of industry, of work and business and therefore of prosperity. The title fits Toledo."

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ⅌ lb	7¼	@	7½
Shoulders ⅌ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ⅌ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ⅌ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ⅌ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—⅌ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—⅌ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard	-		5¾
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen	10	@	10½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ⅌ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice,	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 [illegible]
GLUE—⅌ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	44½
Oats, from store	33½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ⅌ lb—			
Green	....	@	5
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ⅌ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	25
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ⅌ lb	10	@	22
SALT ⅌ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American		@	65
on 125 ⅌ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½	@	5¼
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C, Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ⅌ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping	[illegible]	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ⅌ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	13½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull at 26 cents per gallon for country and 26½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained, and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 30 for Hard, $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 33¼c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20, tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	50
Rosin	556
Tar	126
Crude Turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year—57 casks spirits turpentine, 624 bbls rosin, 155 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market dull on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts	⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	"	"
Low Middling	6 15-16	"	"
Middling	7⅜	"	"
Good Middling	7 11-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 5c.

Receipts—229 bales; same day last year, 249.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 9—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@3½ cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for demand. Commercial bills 485¾@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110, United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 9—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 7 15-16c; middling 7 11-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed firm; March 7 87; April 7 89, May 7 53, June 7 57, July 7 58, August 7 58, September 7 38, October 7 26, November 7 22, December 7 25; January 7 29. Sales 225,000 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 2,872 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,871 bales; to France 963 bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 312 bales; sales 4,596 bales, sales to spinners 236 bales; stock (actual) 168,708 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 937 bales; exports to Great Britain 9 878 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2,764 bales; stock 730 976 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 17 995 bales; exports to Great Britain 17 363 bales; to France 17,781 bales; to the Continent 15 472 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,518,750 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,634,512 bales; exports to France 415 897 bales; exports to the Continent 1,329,446 bales.

NEW YORK, March 9—Flour was dull but steady at quotations: winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 00; fair to fancy $2 65@3 90; patents $3 90@4 15; Minnesota clear $2 70@3 30; patents $3 35@4 30; low extra $2 75; Southern flour was dull and steady; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80@80½c, afloat 81½@81⅝c; options were moderately active and firm at ⅜c advance; No. 2 red March 74; April 74⅜c; May 72½c; June —c; July —c. Corn—spot scarce, firm and dull; No. 2 at elevator 39⅝c; afloat 40⅝; options were dull and firm at ⅛c advance; March 37½c; April May 36⅛c; July 37c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull; March 25½c; May 25⅝c; spot prices—No 2 26c; No 2 white 27½c; mixed Western 26@27c. Hay firm, with a better demand; shipping 75@77½c; good to choice 92½c@$1 00. Wool quiet and firm. Beef steady and quiet; family $10 00@12 00. extra mess $7 50@8 00.; beef hams dull at $14 50 @15 00; tierced beef was quiet; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50 Cut meats easy; pickled bellies 4¾; shoulders 4½c; hams 8¼@8¾c. Lard quiet and firm, Western steamd $5 55; city $5 00; May $5 72, refined lard dull Continent $5 90; South America $6 15. compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork quiet and firm; mess $10 00@10 50. Butter in fair demand; fancy firm; State dairy 10@20c; do creamery held at 13@18; Western creamery 14@23c; Elgins 21½@22c. Tallow in fair demand and steady; city 3 13-16c; country 3¾@3⅞c. Cotton seed oil quiet and steady; crude 21c; yellow prime 25½@25½c; do off grade 25c. Rice was fairly active and firm; domestic, fair to extra 3@5¾; Japan 3¾@4c. Molasses in fair demand; choice firm; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 27@37c. Peanuts quiet: fancy quiet; fancy hand-picked 4¾c. Coffee steady and 10 to 35 points up; March $13 00; May $12 45@12 60; July $11 80@11 95; September $11 05@11 25; December $11 50@11 55; spot Rio firmer and quiet, No. 7 $13 62½@13 78 Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 3⅜c; refined quiet and steady; No. 6 4⅜c. No. 7 4 5-16c; No. 8 4¼c, standard A 5c; cut loaf and crushed 5⅝c; granulated 5c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and nominal; cotton by steam 3-32d; grain by steam 1⅜d.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 63⅝@64c; No. 2 red 65⅝@68c. Corn—No. 2 28⅝@28⅞. Oats—No. 2, 19½@ 20. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 70@9 75 Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 30@5 32½ Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs. $5 10@5 15 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 12½@5 25. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follow—opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 63⅞, 64, 63⅞, 63⅞; May 65¼@65⅜, 65¾, 64⅞, 65⅝@65¾. July 65⅝@65⅞, 65⅞, 65⅜@65¼, 65⅞. Corn—March 28¼, 28⅜, 28⅜, 28⅝c. May 30½, 30½, 30, 30½c; July 31½, 31¼, 31, 31¼; September 32¼ 32⅜ 32¼ 32⅜ Oats—No. 2 May 20⅜, 20⅝@21, 20⅜, 20⅞@21; July 21, 21½, 20⅞@21, 21⅜; September 21, 21½, 21, 21½c. Mess pork, per bbl. May $9 75, 9 90, 9 70, 9 82½; July $10 07½, 10 07½, 10 0¼, 10 02½. Lard per 100 lbs, May $5 40, 5 45, 5 40, 5 45; July $5 52½, 5 60, 5 52½, 5 57½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 20, 5 27½, 5 20 5 25; July $5 30, 5 37½, 5 30, 5 35.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Flour dull; Western supefine $2 55@2 70; do extra $2 95@3 00, do family $3 60@3 85; do Western patents $3 90@4 15; do spring $3 40; do straight $3 50@3 60. Wheat very dull; No. 2 red spot 73⅜c bid; March 74c asked; May 72¼@72½c; July 72c asked. Southern wheat, by sample, 76@77c; do on grade 72@75c. Corn firm; mixed spot and March 34@34½c; April 34¼@34½c; May 34⅞@34⅞c; July 35⅝@36½c; Steamer mixed 32⅜@33c; Southern white 35½c asked. Oats easier; No. 2 white Western 26½@26⅜c; No. 2 mixed do 25@25½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 9—Galveston, firm at 7 7-16c, net receipts 1,850 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅜c, net receipts 743 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7⅝c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 328 bales; Wilmington, dull at 7⅜, net receipts 225 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 15 16c, net receipts — bales Savannah, steady at 7⅜ net receipts 1 404 bales, New Orleans, steady at 7 9-16c, net receipts 8,978 bales; Mobile, firm at 7½c, net receipts 499 bales; Memphis, firm at 7½, net receipts 805 bales; Augusta, steady at 7½c, net receipts 188 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7¼c, net receipts 547 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL March 9—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices firm. American middling 4 5 16d Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,500 were American, speculation and export 500. Receipts 18,000 bales, of which 12 300 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. March 4 15 64d; March and April 4 12 64, 4 13 64@4 14-64d; April and May 4 13-64@4 14-64d; May and June 4 11-64, 4 12 64@4 13 64d; June and July 4 11 64, 4 12 64@4 13 64d; July and August 4 9 64, 4 10 64, 4 11 64@4 12 64d; August and September 4 8 64, 4 9 64@4 10 64d; September and October 4 2-64@4 3 4d; October and November 3 60 64, 3 61 64, 4 63 64@3 63 64d; November and December 3 63 64d. American spot grades 1-32d higher. American middling fair 4 21-32d; good middling 4 13-32d; middling 4 11-32d; low middling 4¼d; good ordinary 4½d; ordinary 3 15 16d. Futures firm.

Tenders none.

4 P M—March 4 17 64d seller; March and April 4 15-64@4 16 64d buyer; April and May 4 14-64@4 15-64d buyer; May and June 4 13 64@4 14-64d buyer; June and July 4 13 64d buyer; July and August 4 12-64@4 13 64d; August and September 4 10 64@4 11 64d value; September and October 4 3 64d seller; October and November 3 63 64@3 63 64d; November and December 3 63 64d buyer; December and January 3 62-64d buyer. Futures closed firm.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Steamer E A Hawes Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Br schr Urica, 228 tons, Patterson, Savannah Paterson, Downing & Co.

Schr Fannie Arthur, 614 tons, Douglass, New Orleans, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Schr B I Hazard, Rafford, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Abbie Bowker, Perry, Danversport, Mass, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 10, 1896

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Bayard Hopkins 212 tons, Eskridge, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Cora M, 186 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 351 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Emma S Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Hancock, 392 tons, Heath, Geo Harriss, Son & C.

Ruth (Nor), 466 tons, Pedersen, Heide & Co.

Poseiden (Nor), 544 tons, Petersen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

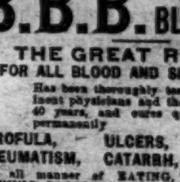
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 9 1m



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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

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SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

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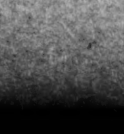
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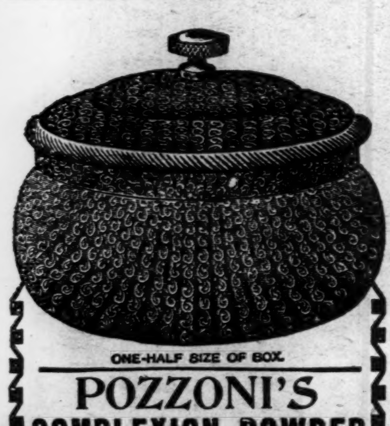
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Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
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dec 27 ly

The Morning Star.

MY OLD CLAY PIPE.

I would the skies were ever blue,
And life from sorrow free,
Or else that friends were always true.
But that can never be.
The hand of fate across the loom
Oft weaves a dusky stripe,
And then I seek amid the gloom
My old clay pipe.

'Tis wise to laugh one's ills away,
And hum a merry song,
But where's the heart that's always gay
When everything goes wrong?
So if a sulky pout I see
On dear lips, red and ripe,
I find the friend still true to me,
My old clay pipe.

I used to think that I could make
Of life an endless smile,
And dreamed of one who, for my sake,
Were loving all the while,
But now I check the useless tear
I'd be too proud to wipe,
And bless the friend that's ever near,
My old clay pipe.

—Boston Transcript.

A MAD RIDE.

"Is Jack Tunnicliffe going with you tomorrow, Tom?" said my wife to me. "I wish you would take some one else."

"Why, Norah?" I asked.

"He's been stranger than ever in his manner since his wife died, I hear. In fact, I've been told by more than one person that he's quite insane at times. It's not to be wondered at if he is, poor fellow. I don't know a sadder case. He'd only been married a week. Such a horrible death too! It's enough to turn a man's brain, and I must confess, Tom, I wish Jack was not going with you."

"Nonsense, Norah! People always exaggerate and make the worst of things, as you know. If a man's at all original or eccentric, it's at once assumed that he's non compos. Of course, Jack's low spirited and absentminded and perhaps a bit peculiar at times. How can he help brooding over his terrible loss? He wants some exciting occupation to take off his thoughts from his trouble. He's as fond of ballooning as I am, and a trip will do him all the good in the world."

The above conversation between my wife and myself took place on the evening before the day which I had fixed for a balloon ascent. Ballooning was my hobby. I had conceived a liking for it on my very first ascent. This liking had become a "craze," for the novel experience and strange sensation of sailing over houses and trees and of soaring into the clouds had a peculiar fascination for me.

Recently I had tried to combine utility with pleasure and had made some ascents solely for scientific purposes. I had found a kindred spirit in young Tunnicliffe, and we had had many delightful and successful trips together. Owing to the untimely death of my friend's wife, our aerial expeditions had been suspended for awhile. As several weeks had elapsed since that sad event, I felt anxious to resume these expeditions, and as Tunnicliffe had expressed his willingness to accompany me a day had been fixed for our next trip. It was when I was talking to my wife about this self same trip that she expressed her regret that Jack Tunnicliffe was going with me.

I had not much difficulty, however, in overcoming her objections and allaying her fears. She was not averse to my hobby and had even accompanied me in one or two of my shorter journeys in the air. Moreover, she sympathized with me in my desire "to make some useful discovery," and was therefore unwilling to damp my ardor or hinder the progress of my observations. She had felt the exhilarating effect of a balloon ascent, and my reference to the benefit young Tunnicliffe would probably derive from the projected trip appealed to her experience as well as to her tender heart.

Accordingly next day at the appointed time, everything being in readiness, we started on our aerostatic journey. Tunnicliffe, contrary to his usual demeanor, seemed a little excited, but this caused me no apprehension. His interest had apparently been awakened, and it was only natural that he should be animated on such an occasion. The balloon was set at liberty as soon as we had taken our seats, and the machine rose beautifully. There was a gentle breeze, which bore us slightly southward. We rose slowly at first and so had plenty of time to gaze on the vast and extending panorama below us.

Presently we entered a huge bank or mountain of cloud of the kind called cumulus and were surrounded by a chilling mist which induced us to put on the wraps we had brought. When we emerged from the cloud, a scene of fairylike beauty suddenly burst upon us. We were in a kind of basin surrounded by mountains of cloud of the most fantastic shapes, of enormous size and of dazzling brightness. Now and then as we rose we caught sight also of wondrous ravines of curious shape and great depth. These mountains of clouds, with their silvery and golden sides, their dark shadows, their varied tints and summits of dazzling whiteness, presented to our wondering gaze a scene of surpassing beauty and grandeur.

This sublime spectacle evoked my highest admiration, while the silence and vastness of space inspired me with awe. I drank in these exquisite and varied delights with such avidity and with such absorbing interest that I had scarcely looked at or spoken to my companion since we had started. But an exclamation from him now diverted my attention, and, glancing at him, I was surprised to see that he had risen and was much excited.

"What is it, Jack?" I asked.

"Isn't it glorious?" he replied. "I wonder if heaven is much more beautiful? How delightful it would be if we could reach it! I should see my Ada again, then."

"My dear fellow!" I interposed hastily, somewhat alarmed—not so much by his words as by his excited manner and wild look. "You think too much of such things. You have been brooding over your loss more than is good for you. Will you"—

"At any rate," cried he vehemently, "it's worth trying; so here goes." And seizing one of the sand bags he threw it over. The lightened balloon at once began to rise more quickly.

"What are you doing, Jack?" I shouted. "For heaven's sake, keep calm. We are a good height already. We shan't be able to breathe if we go much higher. It's getting uncomfortable as it is."

"Shan't we? We shall see about that. I'm going to try, anyhow. Besides, I don't care if I can't breathe. I want to see my Ada. That's all I care about."

I began to fear the worst. Was he going mad? Were the reports my wife had heard literally true and not exaggerated after all? What a fool I had been not to be more cautious! Whether he was mad or not, he was in a dangerous mood, and my position was far from pleasant. To oppose him would evidently aggravate him and make matters worse. To humor him was undoubtedly the wisest course.

"Look here, Jack!" I cried. "You say you want to see Ada. I can tell you of a better and surer way of going to her than this. If you will listen to me"—here I involuntarily moved my hand toward the valve cord—"if you will listen to me I"—

"None of your blarney, man. I'm not to be wheedled so. I'm too old a bird for that. Leave the cord alone, can't you? I'm not going down again today. I'm going to see what's up there, and don't you try to stop me," and he glared fiercely at me.

The horrible nature of my situation was now only too apparent. There could no longer be any doubt of Tunnicliffe's condition. I was in a balloon with a madman and about four miles from the earth. I felt the cold sweat on my brow and my brain began to reel. But with a tremendous effort I pulled myself together, for my only chance of safety was in retaining my self possession. To attempt to overpower him was out of the question. The strength of a madman is so well known. My only hope of escape was to outwit him. But how? Forced into unnatural activity as my brain was by my desperate situation and by the necessity of prompt action, I could think of no device or ruse that would do any good. I was completely at the mercy of the madman.

The hopelessness of my case paralyzed all my energies. I felt unable to move or speak, and even the power to think was almost gone. In my despair I glanced at the valve cord. Owing to the rotary motion of the balloon it had unfortunately become tangled. To free it I should be obliged to leave the car and climb into the ring. But to attempt such a thing, even if I were physically capable of it, would be certain to lead to a struggle which would as certainly send one or both of us out of the car.

We were now at such a height that asphyxia was imminent. I could hear my heart throb quite plainly. I breathed with difficulty, and a horrible sensation like that of seasickness came over me. The cold was so intense that I shivered, notwithstanding my wraps. The mental strain was terrible. I was almost frantic. Knowing, however, that in a few minutes I should be unconscious, and that then all would be over with me, I nerved myself for one last effort.

As I rose from my seat my eye fell on the grapnel. Fortunately it was on my side of the car. A sudden idea struck me. Here was a weapon to hand. It was an awful thought. It would be a terrible deed. But there was now no alternative, no time for delay. My senses were going. I stretched out my hand, but the madman, who never took his eye off me, had detected my purpose.

With a sudden movement he darted forward and seized the grapnel, but in his eagerness to forestall me he had precipitated himself too far over the side of the car and almost lost his balance. He made a desperate effort to recover himself; but, seized with a sudden and irresistible impulse, I pushed him over, and, with a horrible yell, which rings in my ears whenever I recall the occurrence, the madman disappeared from my sight.

Almost mad myself—I am not sure that I was not quite so just then—I climbed into the ring to reach the valve line. But my hands were so stiff and numb with the cold that I could not grasp the cord. By a kind of inspiration which seemed providential, I seized the cord with my teeth, and after two or three tugs the valve opened with a loud clang and the balloon began to descend. Thank heaven! I was saved. My hands being useless, I was obliged to throw up my arms and drop into the car, where I lay motionless and unconscious for awhile.

My swoon could not have lasted more than a few seconds, for when I recovered the barometer showed that I was still in a high altitude, although the balloon was descending rapidly. I rubbed and beat my hands until the circulation was restored. Then I set about taking the necessary precautions against a too rapid descent. But I acted more like an automaton than a conscious agent, for I seemed in a kind of stupor or trance all the time.

How and where I reached the solid earth I cannot say. I have only a dim, hazy recollection of being surrounded by a crowd of people. Some were bending over me and seemed to be questioning me, but I could not make out what they said. I felt an awful pain in my head and remember nothing more until I found myself in bed in a dark room and my wife bending over me. This was several days afterward, and I learned then that I had been brought home in a delirious state and had had brain fever.

When I recovered, my friends congratulated me, and tried to persuade me that as my homicidal act was done in self defense it was justifiable. I hope it was, but I can never recall it without misgiving and horror, and I have never made a balloon ascent since.—London Tit-Bits.

AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

Before the Revolution the True Sentiment Was Little Known.

Prior to the war of the Revolution the sentiment of American nationality can scarcely be said to have existed. The history of the colonies down to the time of resistance to imperial taxation shows hardly a trace of such a sentiment. Pennsylvanians were content to be Pennsylvanians; New Yorkers to be New Yorkers; Virginians to be Virginians; Carolinians to be Carolinians. Even without any real and strong drawing toward a common form of government, we might fairly have looked in the history of this time for at least some prophecy of Americanism. It might have been the dream of poets, the theme of orators or at least the toast of students, like German unity from 1848 to 1866. But we do not find so much as this. Neither for practical nor for sentimental reasons did the union of the American colonies appear a thing practically to be desired.

It is not necessary to take time to refer to the differences of history and political organization, the differences of race, of speech and of religious belief, the differences of social ideas and customs and modes of living which tended to keep the colonies apart. The imminence of hostilities with the mother country sufficed to draw the colonies together for the purposes of a common resistance, and acts were done and decrees and declarations were made and pledges and promises were given in 1774 and 1775 which looked toward a permanent union of the insurgent colonies and which doubtless had a certain effect in impressing the public mind favorably to that result. The momentous Declaration of Independence in the midyear of 1776 must have had a still greater influence in convincing the public mind that, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, "all must hang together, or they would hang separately," and the fortunes of war, sometimes joyful, but more commonly painful, during the five following years undoubtedly produced not a little of true American sentiment.

Common experience of that sort, whether of victory or defeat, must, it would seem, have a great power to generate instincts and feelings of common interests and a common destiny. Indeed, had there been no intermediate stage before the formation of the constitution, during which the feebleness of the ties formed in war for the purposes of common resistance to the mother country were painfully demonstrated, we should naturally have assumed that the sense of American nationality was developed during the Revolution to some very high point.—Forum.

The "Great West."

The "great west," it was called, this country, and properly. It was bounded on the north by the great lakes; it was intersected by the three great rivers—the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri—and the natural distinctions and differences between the west and the east were from the first marked, and the one great feature that commenced to make of the western man a new creature and different from the eastern man was not the big lakes and the big rivers—it was the big prairie. Ohio had some prairie, and Indiana had more, and Illinois had the biggest prairies of all, and it was the prairies and the work of bringing them into subjection that made the western man—made him out of the eastern man, made him out of the southern man and every other kind of man who came out into the immensity of the western earth and sky.

The development of the west, beginning at the east line of Ohio, has been accomplished within considerably less than a century. Here and there are old men or women living who see if they do not remember the start. Enough time has not yet elapsed for the west to become anything else than the west. The building of the west, the oldest west, is so recent that the chips are lying all about.

The watchword of the west is and always has been "big." The west was first distinguished from the east—from the "Old Thirteen"—by its superior bigness, wideness and openness. The western farmer, who perhaps was the first in the world to run a straight furrow a mile long, turned out a different style of agriculturist from the gardener or the patient cultivator of a few stony and slanting acres in the east. All classes of western society took their cue from the big farmer; their inspiration from the big country. The west was not in the beginning, and is not now, more different from the east than are the people of the respective sections.—Detroit Free Press.

Don't Worry.

"Wise are we," says a reverend doctor in a printed sermon on "Don't Worry," "if we learn this part of the lesson never to waste a moment in worrying over what no human power can give to us again. This is true even in sorrow. Sadness only unfits us for duty. * * * There is no other such enemy to noble living and heroic achievement as worrying."

The Eye Indicates Temper.

A horse expert says that bad temper is indicated by an eye "which shows the white, glancing backward." This opinion is entitled to respect if only for its antiquity and a more or less general belief that it applies to men as well as horses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CONQUEST OF JULIA.

Julia Raymond was Dainton's cousin, and he had been dangling about her for a month. Discouraged at his want of success he determined to go away from her.

He had indiscriminately stuffed his third portmanteau when a letter was brought to him. "Gad," he thought, "from Julia! Why can't she leave me alone?" It was a dainty missive, asking him to dine with her that night. "We two together," she wrote, "quite to ourselves. Did you say you were going away today? But that will not matter; you can go as well tomorrow."

He sat down to think the matter out. He was determined to leave by the midnight train, but he saw no particular reason why he should not spend the evening with her. Her house lay between him and the station; there was not much time to lose, and since she chose to send her invitations at so ridiculously short a notice he considered that he might appropriately take his luggage with him. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock he chartered a cab, which, loaded with his impedimenta, went trailing heavily off toward Miss Raymond's house.

Julia, from an upper window, was astonished to see Dainton superintending the unloading of the cab before her door. Indeed, she was distinctly angry, and came down to meet him in a very high and offended spirit. His three portmanteaus were piled together in the hall, crowned with a hatbox, a few chaotic parcels and a guncase.

"You see, Julia," Dainton said, "I have come."

"You seem to have come to stay."

"Oh, no, I assure you," he said cheerfully. "You see, I am half way to the station here. It was really too much bore to think of going back to my place again tonight, and so I brought my baggage along."

"It was very thoughtful of you," she said.

"Very. I was astonished at my own discretion."

She looked at him closely. He was quite happy and unconcerned apparently, and Julia's anger gave way to disappointment. She had thought he would not go.

"You are really going tonight?"

"I am really going. In three hours and a half I shall be gone."

"And when are you coming back?"

"I really don't know. It entirely depends on circumstances."

"On what circumstances?"

"I'm afraid I cannot tell you."

"But, my dear cousin, you ought to know."

"I suppose we are cousins—about tenth cousins," said Dainton, "but you needn't make so much of it."

She raised her eyebrows. "You have not answered my question," she said, "but it does not matter. Shall we go in to dinner?"

The first half hour was rather silent. Dainton had a pleasant feeling of security. Somehow the thought of his luggage in the hall solaced him. His game, he considered, was to wait. Certainly Julia's mood was unusually gentle; he had never seen her quite so bewitchingly sincere. Also he had never felt so much in love with her before. The situation was one to be sedulously nursed.

"I hate partings," said Julia, "even little, unimportant ones like this."

"Do you?" said Dainton. "Yes, I suppose they are rather sad."

"Sad is hardly the word, is it?"

"Perhaps not. Would you use a stronger word?"

"I should say they were foolish."

"Oh, no, not foolish. Only necessary."

"But are they necessary?"

"My dear cousin," he said, "you ask such searching questions. To answer you in general terms I should say yes."

"But in this particular instance?" she asked. She looked at him with a great purple grape pressed against her lips.

"In this particular instance," he answered slowly, "it is eminently necessary—for me." She flushed a little and dropped her eyes. Dainton was feeling deliciously confident by this time. He was infinitely glad that he had come. Julia shot a quick, inquiring glance at him over the rim of her wineglass, sipped and set it down.

"I suppose," she said, "that for some people it is the easiest thing in the world to break a pleasant friendship."

"As easy," said Dainton, prompted by a sudden inspiration, "as to break this." He emptied his glass and broke the stem across the middle.

"Oh," she cried, "how could you! You are so practical in your illustrations. I cannot match that glass in London."

"Then I will match it for you out of London."

"I bought them last year in Florence."

"Then I will go to Florence."

"Oh, you need not trouble, thank you. I can find the address."

"But I should like to be of some service to you, Julia. Cousinship surely admits of that, and I may as well go to Florence as anywhere."

"You are very strange, and, if I may say so, very silly tonight."

"You must remember," he said, "that I am leaving you."

"You are going entirely of your own accord."

"Of course," he said, "if you wish me to stay"—

"My dear cousin"—she began.

"No, not on those terms. If I stay you must forget this cousinship, Julia. I have been very patient, haven't I?"

"I am afraid," she said, "I don't quite understand."

"Oh, yes," he said, rising, "you do. You know I have been patient." He took her hand. "This is a very pretty hand," he said, "for a cousin!" She did not seem to mind his familiarity in the least. "Suppose," he went on, "that next year we go to Florence together for a long time?" He kissed the hand he held and had to fight hard to keep his self possession.

"Is this," she said, "to be considered a proposal?"

"Precisely," he answered. "Shall it be next year?"

"My dear cousin," she said, "let it be when you like."

He had to hurry woefully to catch his train. "I must go, Julia," he said. "I made up my mind, and I must keep the first strong resolution I ever made, but I shall be back in a week."

He came back in three days.—New Budget.

Sounds at Night.

Sir David Brewster has given an excellent account of a mysterious night sound which would have frightened most persons, but which proved innocent and harmless when tested by a steady observer. A gentleman heard a strange sound every night soon after getting into bed. His wife, who retired earlier than he, also heard the weird sound, but not until the husband got into bed. For a long time no possible cause could be assigned, and the effect upon the imagination became rather unpleasant. The husband discovered some time afterward that the noise came from the door of a wardrobe which stood near the head of the bed. It was his custom to open and close this wardrobe when undressing, but as the door was a little tight he could not quite shut it. The door, probably affected by changes in the temperature, forced itself open with a dull sound which was over in an instant.

And so many a good ghost story could be solved by a little attention to the sounds resulting from the expansion and contraction of woodwork, such as doors, panels, window frames, wainscoting and furniture. Heard at night when all is still the sudden creaking of furniture in a room is often quite startling until one comes to know that it is due to the weather.—Lippincott's.

To Keep From Growing Old.

A swindling firm once advertised that it would send for the sum of 2s. 6d. a recipe which, if followed to the letter, would keep folks from growing old. Some credulous persons answered the advertisement, remitting the required fee, and received the following reply:

"We would advise all such idiots as you to commit suicide at about the age of 25."
—London Tit-Bits.

Duty.

There is only one stimulant that never fails and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, maybe—into which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing.—Lamartine.

Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health is short lived and apt to have ague fits.—Erasmus.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Does Your Back Ache?

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills MAKE the Kidneys strong and healthy. THEY cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood.

Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc.

Are not a secret remedy, but contain highly concentrated extracts of Asparagus, Juniper Berries, Buchu, Corn Silk, Pareira Brava and Uva Ursa (all kidney healers) and are scientifically compounded.

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TAKEAPILL Take the best Take Hobbs Dr. Hobbs Little Liver Pills don't gripe. Price 10c.

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DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.75	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
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1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

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P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

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The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

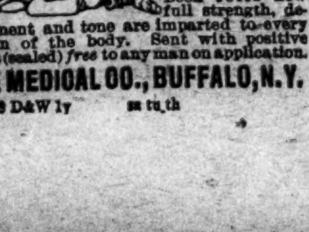
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In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	1 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

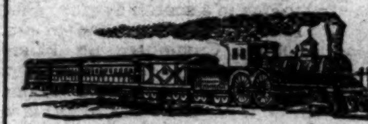
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 3, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.58 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.58 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.45 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 pm, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 pm, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.45 a m; returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.19 a m, Rowland 9.37 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m, returning leave Clio 7.00 a m, arrive Latta 8.40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, arrive Cheraw 9.22 p m, Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning leave Darlington 6.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.19 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.33 a m, arrive Sumter †9.05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.4 p m. Leaves Sumter †4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †5.40 a m and †3.00 p m, arrive Elliott †8.00 a m and †6.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4.17 pm, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leave Pregnall †8.0 a m, arrive Sumter †3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

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New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 7
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Mar. 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday	Mar. 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Mar. 10
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Mar. 17

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JAS. MADDEN,
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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lv	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 67 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 38 a m	Lv...... Climax....... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 13 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 36 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville.. Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. ..Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..............................	5 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..............................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison................................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..................................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..............................	1 25 "
Arrive Greensboro.............................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.



WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.		N.41		No403
		P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12		......
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55		......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15		* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01		8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55		9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10		9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00		10 45
				P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"			12 01
Arrive Shelby	"			1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"			2 10
		P. M.		
Leave Hamlet	S A L	† 7 20		
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45		
" Kollock	"	8 20		
" Cheraw	"	8 4[illegible]		
				A. M.
Leave Cheraw	S A L			† 6 35
" Kollock	"			6 55
" Osborne	"			7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"			7 55
		P. M		
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		
				A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 00		* 9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20		11 02
				noon
" Clinton	"	11 50		12 15
		A M		P. M.
" Greenwood	"	12 48		12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15		1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25		2 11
" Athens	"	3 35		3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20		4 09
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35		4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al	10 45		9 0
		P M		A M
" Mobile	L & N	4 1		3 5
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30		* 7 0
		A M		P. M
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	*10 00		* 4 0
		A. M.		P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	† 9 35		* 5 05
				P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N			* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No.38	No402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L		* 3 20
		A. M	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 56	1 21
		P M	
" Henderson	"	1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P M	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	* 5 50	* 7 20
" Norfolk	"	6 10	7 50
		P M	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A C L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
		A. M.	P. M.
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West, 12.30 noon daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

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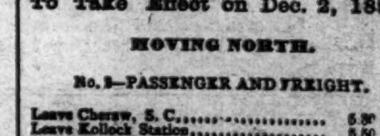
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

feb 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.05 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Firm and Higher—Corn and Oats Closed Higher in Sympathy With Wheat—Pork Products Sold at Better Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The wheat market acted in a hesitating manner to-day, most of the session ruling slightly under Saturday's final figures, but on the end firming up, and closing with a moderate appreciation. May wheat opened firm at 65⅛@65¼@65⅜c, sold between 64⅞ and 65⅝c, closing at 65⅜@65½c—¼c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady.

The early inclination of corn was lower, but at the close a complete recovery took place. The prospect for a heavier movement is good and with that in view the trade finds difficulty in assuming a bullish attitude. The wheat market was the controlling influence in corn to-day and was responsible for the changes in tone. May corn opened at 30½c, sold between 30 and 30¼c, closing at the outside—⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was strong at Saturday's figures.

Oats were extremely dull and for quite a while after the opening there were no transactions. The prevailing tone of the market was steady and the changes in prices were of no great moment. Sympathy with wheat was the governing influence. May oats closed a shade higher than Saturday. Cash oats were easy.

Provisions—The amount of business transactions in provisions scarcely entitles that market to recognition. It was extremely dull and inactive, even the semblance of trading being absent at times. The hog market was firmer and this fact sustained products. Just before the close there was a little enlivenment by a few buying orders and prices firmed up. May pork closed 15@15½c higher, May lard 5c higher and May ribs 7½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced fourteen points on this crop and eight points on the next, September rose twelve points. The close was very firm at about the best price of the day, with sales of 255,000 bales.

To-day's features: Light receipts at the ports and interior towns, large exports of cloths from Great Britain, smallness of the world's stocks of raw cotton and good buying by New York, New Orleans, Liverpool and the Continent, caused a sharp advance. Spot markets were higher. Manchester was cheerful, Liverpool was decidedly higher, and in a word the news was generally bullish. The smallness of the receipts attracted much attention. Bulls are greatly encouraged to see that the stocks of five good interior towns have lost in two days 5 800 bales, and that the receipts at the ports for two days have reached a total of only 18 000 bales. They think that this material diminution in the crop movement had as much as anything to do with the strength of the world's cotton market to day, though there is no doubt that Liverpool bears were induced to cover mainly by the very favorable exhibit of British exports of cloths during February and thus far this year.

TWO MEN SHOT.

Serious Affray in Buckingham County, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, March 9.—A Farmville special to the *Dispatch* says: Saturday, at White Hall, Buckingham county, Samuel and Christian Glover, entered the store of Emmett C. Gregory, a prominent merchant, who held their trunks for a board bill, and one of them struck at Gregory with a stick. Gregory opened fire upon them with a pistol, shooting Christian Glover in the head and breast, and Samuel Glover in the stomach. Both are seriously wounded. The Glovers had written a note to Gregory, advising of their coming. Gregory went to the court house and surrendered this afternoon.

B. & O. R. R.

Trust Funds of Employes Held by the Company Amount to Near $400,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Judge Harlan to-day signed an order requiring the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to show cause by March 23d why it should not pay into court all the funds held in trust for the Baltimore & Ohio Employes' Relief Association, amounting to something like $400,000, and why a new trustee should not be appointed. It is alleged that the company, instead of investing the money for the benefit of the Association, has turned it into its own coffers and now accounts for it with the floating debt.

The quarterly statement of Fall River mills dividends has been issued. The quarter has been a prosperous one and all but four of the largest concerns have declared dividends. The average rate on the total capital is 1.93 per cent.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady 29¼@29½c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 9.—Spirits turpentine—market firm at 26½c asked; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 9.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26¼c; sales 568 casks; receipts 156 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales not reported; receipts 1 599 barrels.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

SENATOR HALE OPPOSES THE CUBAN BELLIGERENCY RESOLUTIONS.

No Action Taken—The Report of the Committee Had to Give Way to a Contested Election Case—Unimportant Proceedings in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WAHINGTON, March 9.—The Cuban belligerency question, as reported from the conference committee, did not have the plain, smooth sailing in the Senate to-day which the resolutions of the some general import had when they were reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. At that time there was practically no obstacle interposed to them; but to-day, when the conference report was taken up in the Senate, it was attacked by Mr. Hale, of Maine, Republican, in a two hours' speech of great force and earnestness, and then it had to give way to the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to the effect that Mr. Dupont is entitled to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware.

The negative of that proposition was asserted to-day in a speech by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, Democrat, one of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, his contention being that Mr. Watson, while acting Governor of Delaware, was still, in law and in fact a Senator in the State Legislature, and had a right to vote in the General Assembly; and that his vote being counted, Mr. Dupont had not the majority of all the votes cast. The question may come up to-morrow whether the report of a conference committee is not a matter of higher privilege than the claim to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Sherman, it is understood, holds that it is; but if the decision should be otherwise, and if there be any real desire to defeat or postpone the Cuban resolutions the Dupont case may be used as a parliamentary means for doing so.

There were large crowds in the galleries at the opening of the session this morning in anticipation of action and discussion of the Cuban resolutions. The Chaplain's prayer was terse and comprehensive. It was comprised in a single sentence and was an invocation to the Divinity to "stretch out Thy right hand to be a defence against all our enemies."

Numerous petitions were presented from the States of Delaware, South Dakota, Kentucky and Arkansas in favor of recognizing God in the Constitution of the United States.

A bill for the punishment of offences on the high seas (revolt, mutiny, assault and riot) was reported from the Judiciary Committee and was, after some opposition on the part of Mr. Call, passed.

At 1 10 p. m. Mr. Sherman called up the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, thereupon Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which went over under the rules, that the consideration of the conference report relating to Cuba be postponed until Monday, April 6th, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to report the facts which, in its opinion, justify the adoption of such resolutions, with the evidence therefor. Mr. Hoar also offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate so far as not incompatible with the public interests, all the facts in his possession relating to the existing conflict in the island of Cuba, and especially such as affect the interest and duty of the United States in the premises.

The conference report on the Cuban concurrent resolution having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to it. He was one of the few Senators, he said, who had voted against the concurrent resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and he had seen no reason since to regret his action, and should vote against the conference report. All of the resolutions which at that time seemed pressing and conclusive against the proposed action had, in his mind, grown in strength since that day. He did not feel that on so important a matter, closely involving relations with a friendly Power, the Senate possessed information to justify a recognition of belligerency against a friendly Government and in favor of the insurgents on the island of Cuba. He had not believed then that the inflammatory appeals that were made by Senators, based on alleged statements of atrocities and horrors on the island of Cuba, were sufficiently backed up as facts for the Senate to act upon. That feeling has become greatly strengthened by events which had occurred, and by other information which had been brought to light since then. He had voted no, because the subject of the treatment that should be accorded to an insurrection in Cuba against the Spanish Government was not a new subject. In the Forty first Congress a similar effort had been made; and resolutions of even stronger import than those of the conference report had been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives by General Banks. Fortunately, said Mr. Hale, there was then in the Presidential chair a man whose love of liberty and whose patriotism were certainly equal to those of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and who knew a good deal more of belligerency and war than they do or than any of us—Gen. Grant.

Mr. Gray—What was the action of the House at that time in regard to those resolutions?

Mr. Hale—In the presence of the message from President Grant the resolutions came to nothing. The message was so clear and distinct that in the presence of it all the excitement disappeared and the resolutions of the House went for naught.

Extracts from President Grant's message having been read, Mr. Hale said that no language could better present the present state of things in Cuba. There was nothing in the message that was not sound, good, practical sense.

Gen. Grant's propositions touching belligerency presented as clear a light for to-day as they did then, when they were accepted without question and when the subject passed for the time being from the consideration of men in or out of Congress. The question of belligerency, Gen. Grant had said, was a question of fact. Mere fighting did not constitute war. There must be military forces acting under military rules and laws. There must be above all a distinct political organization capable of discharging the duties of a State and meeting its just responsibilities to other powers. The insurrectionists, Mr. Hale said, had no government except on paper. It had no courts, no ports, nothing but straggling bands living in camps. To the present day not only had they not won a battle but they had hardly fought a battle.

It was a case of clean, outright guerilla war. He asked the Senator to contrast the Cuban insurrection with the American civil war. When European nations in most guarded fashion, and not by offensive resolutions, recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, the Southern Confederacy was then in the occupancy of more than a million square miles of territory. With three or four exceptions there was not a single post held by the Federal Government in the Confederacy. Resolutions of secession had been put to the test of popular elections, after the deliberate action of State conventions. The Confederacy had at that time an established government, with legislative powers in full force; with a department of the army, a department of the navy, with regular official life organized in the capital, and with courts of justice through the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy. Secretary Seward, Mr. Hale went on to say, imploringly and entreatingly, urged upon the European powers the injustice of even so limited a measure of recognition of belligerency as those powers proposed to take, and did take, and he never ceased to insist upon European nations receding from that recognition, which they at last had done.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Republican—Spain did not recede from it.

"There was no European power," said Mr. Hale, "that during the first years of our civil war showed such a friendliness to us as the Kingdom of Spain did. Spain never allowed a British-built and equipped privateer to remain in her ports an hour beyond the time absolutely necessary for supplies. And when the British privateers took prisoners from Union vessels into ports of Spain they were at once released by the Spanish authorities."

Mr. Hale spoke of the inflammatory appeals of most of the American newspapers and of the action of both Houses, and attributed the popular feeling against Spain to the mendacious report of a condition of things in Cuba which did not really exist. The charges against Gen. Weyler he characterized as absolutely mendacious fiction from beginning to end, and now he had discovered evidence of their mendacity. That evidence was in the very moderate, respectful and dignified statement of the minister from Spain, which statement had been brought out by the recitals which had swayed the Senate.

Mr. Hale sent to the clerk's desk to have read Senor de Lome's statement to the press, but Mr. Davis of Minnesota, Republican, objected to its being read as being a communication from a foreign minister in regard to international relations. After some colloquy between Senators on this point, Mr. Davis withdrew his objection and the statement was read in full. Mr. Hale supplemented Senor de Lome's statement with a recent dispatch from Cuba, published in a metropolitan newspaper denying the truth of the charges against Gen. Weyler. The hour of 2 o'clock and the Dupont Senatorship report interrupted Mr. Hale's remarks, but the Senatorship matter was laid aside temporarily and Mr. Hale was given unanimous consent to proceed.

Mr. Sherman interposed the remark that before a single battle was fought in the Civil War Spain, England and France had acknowledged the Southern Confederacy in the very language contained in the pending resolution "Were they acting rightly," said Mr. Hoar, shooting the question point-blank.

"No, I think not," Mr. Sherman answered: "But we have waited now a long time and have seen the atrocious acts committed at our very doors and have never raised a single friendly hand, nor sent a single friendly word." Hr. Hale went on to illustrate the point he was discussing and quoted, with a high measure of praise, Mr. Seward's reply to the question of how long European nations had to wait, and said that that was the answer which he (Mr. Hale) made to Mr. Sherman's question.

"The United States," Mr. Seward said, "will suppress the rebellion, but it must do it in its own way. The methods by which it shall be done must be selected by the United States, and no foreign government must be allowed to interfere with the United States in its methods of suppressing the rebellion."

Mr. Hale's speech was listened to by a numerous Senate and by great crowds in the galleries. (The diplomatic galleries being also well filled with ministers and attaches.)

As soon as he concluded, and as it became apparent that the Cuban question was to be laid aside for the day, the crowd dispersed.

At 5 p. m.. after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills passed in the House to-day were the following: Limiting to 10 cents per copy the maximum price for copies of patent specifications; to print 20 000 copies of the book of agriculture by the Department on Agriculture.

Mr. Hendrick, of Kentucky, Democrat, was assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee in place of Mr. Cowen, of Maryland, Democrat.

Chairman Daniels, of Election Committee No. 3, gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, call up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth district of Alabama.

Under the rules, District of Columbia business was then taken up and the following disposed of: Fixing the price of gas at $1 per 1,000 feet in Washington City and $1.25 in Georgetown; abolishing days of grace on promissory notes; incorporating the Protestant Episcopal dioces of Washington; to establish a free public library, the expense of which shall be borne by the District alone; to establish an asylum for the cure and care of inebriates.

The rest of the session was devoted to the further consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Without disposing of it, the committee rose and at 5.15 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING

By an Insane Man at Brockville, Ontario—A Number of Persons Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROCKVILLE, March 9.—Shortly before noon to-day a man named Lapoint made his appearance on Perth street, carrying a double-barrelled breech-loading shot gun. When almost opposite the Opera House block he met an old man named Peter Moore and raising the gun to his shoulder took deliberate aim and shot him dead. Chief of Police Rose was coming out of his office at police headquarters at this moment and ran towards the scene of the tragedy. Lapoint shot at him, the charge taking effect in his breast and head. Lapoint then fired at an old Indian named Dickson, who was standing near the corner, the charge entering his head and neck. Constable Linsley now arrived on the scene and found Lapoint, who had his pocket full of cartridges, shooting right and left. A large crowd had gathered but everybody was afraid to go near Lapoint, who was evidently insane. Linsley shot at Lapoint with his revolver but missed him, and before he could shoot a second time Lapoint shot him in the head and neck. A young man picked up the constable's revolver and going to the upstairs window of a store opposite the man he fired and struck him. Wheeling quicker than lightning, Lapoint fired into the window, smashing it to atoms. He then dropped and was quickly captured and placed in the cell of a police station that was not over fifty yards away. Chief Rose is terribly wounded and it is doubtful whether he will live. Constable Linsley is badly wounded, but will recover. The Indian, Dickson, will also recover. Other persons who were wounded, but not seriously, are Sam Kiborn, Robert Boyd, Fred Stagg, George Stagg, Robert McCormack and Thomas Debereau. Lapoint, who is about 40 years old, lives about eight miles from town. He is an expert shot and spends most of his time hunting. He has shown signs of insanity at time. Lately he has been drinking heavily.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

GEN. WEYLER'S INHUMAN TREATMENT OF NON COMBATANTS.

People Terrorized and Leaving the Island For Mexico or the United States—Merchants and Political Leaders Sign a Remonstrance Against the Action of the United States Congress.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., March 9.—Arrests of civilians, under the sweeping provisions of Gen. Weyler's proclamation of February 16th, have been made at such a rate and in many cases with so little evidence of guilt, that Gen. Weyler was compelled, a week ago, to issue instructions to his officers to be more careful, as he required more proof than verbal denunciation. Yesterday he issued a circular in which he stated that absolute proof must be furnished by other than interested parties before accused prisoners will be deported, and warning commanders that they will be held responsible for false arrests. Without doubt Gen. Weyler has in view the effect of this order abroad as well as here, for the manner in which the Cubans who have never borne arms against Spain have been dragged from their homes, from their families, their stores or their farms, and thrown into prisons with felons, and after a few days' delay placed on board ship for what is probably the vilest penal colony on the face of the earth, has become a shame that cries aloud for redress.

Gen. Weyler has removed the alcades of all towns in whom he has not absolute confidence and has appointed the ranking military officers of regular troops or volunteers alcade or mayor. These men are usually of the grade of lieutenant or major. They possess arbitrary powers. Under the proclamation the life or death of every man, woman or child in their zone is in their hands. A large proportion of these commanders believe Weyler to be a man of severe measures, a man who will quietly approve any extreme act on their part. They look upon his circulars as intended for effect in the United States. They look for no punishment for summary executions of Cubans who sympathize with the insurgents. They expect praise and promotion for shooting war prisoners as soon as taken. In their reports they are careful to have the prisoners or the peaceful citizens killed found in the field after an engagement, but between the lines the manner in which the victims meet their death is not difficult to decipher. Gen. Cannall was sent back to Spain by Weyler either for having shot down seventeen prisoners, or for having reported 'seventeen bodies were found afterward in another part of the field." But the man who confessed to his friends here, especially to Gen. Weyler, of having killed seventeen people in cold blood, received no more severe punishment than being deprived of his command. When the horrible story of the butchery of thirteen peaceable citizens in the little hamlet of Guatoa was published in the United States and wired back here, Gen. Weyler announced that he would make a thorough examination and would severely punish whoever was responsible for the outrage if one had been committed. Two weeks has gone since the affair occurred and no official has lost his stripes. Guatoa was so near Havana that the American correspondents succeeded in demonstrating the absolute truth of the story. Dozens of representations of affairs, similar in that unarmed citizens are killed by Spanish troops, have been received here, but the authorities have placed such obstacles in the way of correspondents that it is impossible to visit the localities and establish the facts. In a dozen cases refugees from towns where fights have occurred state that after the rebels are driven away citizens who took no part were shot down and counted in the official reports as dead insurgents. The Government officials deny these stories, and while it is common talk in Havana that certain affairs were butcheries, the correspondents mostly are obliged to accept the Government version.

I have visited towns where nearly every family had fled in terror, leaving dishes standing upon the tables and everything in disorder, showing the haste in which the homes were abandoned. I talked with the few who remained, and was told that the people did not dread the insurgents, but fled from fear of the excesses of the Spanish troops. On the other hand in some sections where towns have been used by the Spanish, the insurgents have burned the whole town and the people were left homeless. Other towns which have harbored the insurgents have been destroyed by the Spanish troops, and the wreck and ruin that is being visited upon the fair island of Cuba is pitiful to contemplate. But for the warmth of the climate and the ease with which life is sustained in the tropics thousands would have perished ere this and the island would be a charnel house before the end is reached. In many towns there have been no provisions for weeks. People have lived by sucking sugar cane and eating plantains. Families have camped for days upon the ruins of their homes in burned districts, sleeping upon the ground nights and crawling under a thatch during the heat of the sun. Those who could have sought refuge in the cities, and the few in proportion who had the means have escaped to the United States, Mexico or some other country where peaceable citizens are not liable to summary execution.

[Signed.] J. F. CLARK.

HAVANA, March 9.—Merchants, political leaders and citizens generally have signed remonstrances against the action of the American Congress in the matter of acknowledging the rebels as belligerents and also against the speeches delivered in the Senate regarding Captain General Weyler.

Jos. Gregoro Delgado, who was said to have been killed in a fight on the Morales' estate, is not dead, but is severely wounded.

Remarkable quiet prevails in this city despite the reports of what is being done in Spain and Washington. No excitement is observable at the hotels or in the business districts. There is some talk among the Spaniards of a heated nature but no open manifestations against Americans.

Reports have been received of numerous small encounters in the different provinces. There has been no engagement of sufficient importance to be called a battle.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Jobbing Trade Reports Continue Favorable No Notable Change in Primary Markets.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 9.—In the dry goods market the week opens with fine weather and reports of an improved business in uptown retail stores in the distribution of a general run of merchandise, with dress goods and wash fabrics in excellent request. Jobbing trade reports from out of town centres also continue favorable. In the primary market the conditions have not undergone any notable change.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

RIOTING IN SPAIN.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS AT BILBOA AND OTHER PLACES.

The Residence of the U. S. Consul Stoned—Conflicts Between the Mob and Police—Minister Taylor Preparing to Send His Family to Madrid.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, March 9.—The anti-American demonstration at Bilboa last night proves to have been more violent than was at first reported. The mob, numbering about 1,000 persons, first stoned the private residence of the United States consul, breaking the windows of the building, and then proceeded to the consulate, shouting "Death to the Yankees!" "Down with the United States!" and other anti-American cries.

At the consulate the crowd attempted to tear down the escutcheon which was fixed over the door, but were repelled by the gendarmes who were guarding the consulate. A fight ensued between the mob and the police, in which sticks, stones, knives, etc., were freely used. Three gendarmes were injured and a number of the mob were hurt. The police succeeded in dispersing the crowd at midnight.

Quiet prevails in the city of Valencia to-day. More arrests were made of persons who took part in yesterday's riotous demonstrations.

At Bilboa the manifestos against the United States were resumed to-day. A large crowd of rioters proceeded to the American consulate and stoned the gendarmes who were guarding the building. Nine of the guards were quite severely injured. Reinforcements were hurriedly dispatched to the consulate and upon their arrival there a charge was made upon the mob, which was quickly dispersed. A score of rioters were wounded by the gendarmes and six were arrested.

The *Heraldo* says that the Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, is about to send his family to Madrid. Their baggage, the paper adds, was taken to the railway station to day.

The students at Salamanca paraded the streets to-day, hooting and making other noisy demonstrations against the United States. The Governor tried to pacify them but his efforts were in vain. The crowd stoned the gendarmes and finally dispersed of their own accord, after burning an American flag. During the riotous proceedings several persons were injured.

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION.

Deplorable Condition of the People—The Relief Fund Totally Inadequate—Thousands Will Perish Unless Aid is Quickly Afforded.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 9.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Chronicle* telegraphs that the American donations are barely keeping alive six thousand of the Armenian sufferers at Marash. The allotment to each person is only sixpence weekly. The leading men of the place are still in prison. The correspondent describes their tortures and sufferings, which were suspended when the consuls thronged to Zeitoun, but which were renewed after they had left. Refugees from Zeitoun are specially victimized by the Turks. A letter from Marash to Mersina thanking the officers and crew of the United States warship Marblehead for their donations, attributes the safety of foreigners to the ship's presence. The situation at Aintab was never more hopeless than it is now. The Governor tells the Christians that their only chance of security is to abandon their religion and become Moslems. Most of the Christians in the villages north and east of Aintab have foresworn their faith. Four thousand persons are in an absolutely destitute condition, and most all will perish unless European aid is sent to them. The distress at Oorfa is so great that even the distribution of a penny to each family absorbs a large sum. The weather is the coldest that has prevailed in Anatolia for years.

BATTLESHIP INDIANA

Met With an Accident That Will Prevent Her Being Docked at Port Royal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department this afternoon report that the battleship Indiana had met with a slight accident to her machinery to-day while leaving Hampton Roads for Port Royal, S. C., which would prevent her from being docked at that place on Thursday next. The accident consisted in the bending of her valve stem, and several days will be required to make the repairs. There is much disappointment over the delay at the Navy Department, as the high tides necessary at Port Royal to allow the Indiana to go into the dock will not be again available for some time, and the docking may be further prevented.

The new Government dry dock at Port Royal is the largest of its kind in this country, and naval officers have looked forward with much interest to placing in it the Indiana, the largest warship in our navy. The docking is in the nature of a test, but officials of the Navy Department are confident that the Indiana can be placed in the basin successfully without injury to dock or ship.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED

For the Arrest and Conviction of the Murderer of Mamie E. Sullivan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—The Board of Aldermen to-night decided to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mamie E. Sullivan, who was found near a vacant lot with her skull crushed a few days ago. Another meeting of the Board will be held to-morrow night, to finally pass the ordinance, increasing the amount of the reward. A resolution was adopted authorizing the police committee to investigate the Rescue Mission and ascertain the names and former homes of those who are harbored at that institution.

WARM WIRELETS.

Citizens of Pensacola, Fla., met yesterday and subscribed over $800 in aid of the Cuban insurgents.

The Treasury gold reserve yesterday, at the close of business, stood at $126,-411,209. The withdrawals for the day were $99,500.

The training ship Sussex left New York yesterday for Fort Monroe, Va., to receive a number of naval apprentices, who will be taken to Newport, R. I., on the vessel.

Deputy Sheriff Scott, who was shot by the negro prisoner Evans Saturday night at Danville, Va., is dead. Evans is still at large. The Governor has offered $100 for his capture.

The Old Dominion Cotton Mills, Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond, were sold yesterday. The property was knocked down to Messrs. Harris & Bishop, of New York, and Mr. J. A. Smith, of Bessemer, N. C., for $17,500. These mills were put up at auction a year ago and the bid received then was $36,000, which was refused.

The Albion Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., is unable to meet obligations, and a meeting of the creditors is called for Saturday afternoon. The debts amount to much over half a million, some placing the liabilities at $700,000. The creditors will attempt to organize a new company to protect their interests.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Wounded—Two Revenue Officers Slightly Wounded.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., March 9.—At Kernersville, N. C., eleven miles from Winston, a desperate fight occurred at seven o'clock this morning between Revenue Officers James Smith and Walter Davis and Bob Jordan and his son Bonner. The officers went to Jordan's home to search for "blockade" whiskey. They found one keg under his wood pile. As they attempted to enter the house the father and son began firing on the revenue men, who also began shooting. After several rounds had been fired by the combatants, it was discovered that Bob Jordan was dead and that his son was fatally injured. Both officers were also seriously wounded. Both men, however, were able to take the morning train for Greensboro. Bonner Jordan, the son, who is fatally injured, has been regarded as a desperate character for several years.

Bonner Jordan died at 10 o'clock; three balls went through him. Both officers are still in Greensboro, unable to be moved. Their injuries are now considered more dangerous than first reported, especially Davis, who is shot in the groin. Smith and Davis are from Stokes county, and were among the county's leading blockaders a few years ago. They are plucky and full of energy. The Jordans were anything but cowards.

[*Special to the Star.*]

GREENSBORO, March 9.—A terrible fight occurred between revenue officers and the keepers of a "blind tiger" at the little town of Kernersville, eight miles from here. For some time Bob Jordan, a livery man, had been suspected of selling whiskey, but no proof has been obtainable. Last night (Sunday) Revenue Officers James S. Smith, Walter Davis and C. W. Tate left here by private conveyance, arriving there after midnight. Immediately after daylight they repaired to the residence of Bob Jordan, which is also the residence of his son Bonner Jordan, wife and three chileren. They commenced the search of the house in the presence of old man Jordan and found one barrel of whiskey and rolled it out. They then proceeded to the second floor and found several vessels of liquor, after which they started up the steps leading to the loft, when they were surprised by a load of buckshot from a gun in the loft fired by Bonner Jordan, who was there concealed; the shot taking effect in the arm of officer Davis, wounding him severely. Bonner Jordan then rushed down the steps to the second floor. The old man, who was on the first floor, hearing the shot, picked up a gun and ran upstairs and shot at the officers. The shooting then became general. Old man Jordan was shot and instantly killed. Bonner Jordan was shot in three places, one ball passing entirely through his body. He lived one hour. The revenue officers came back here on the 8.30 train this morning and are at the McAdoo House. The wounded officer is resting very well.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned yesterday on account of the death of Senator Weissenger. An informal ballot for U. S. Senator was taken, only two members, one for each side, voting.

An agreement for a loan £16 000 000 has been signed by the Chinese Government and an Anglo-German syndicate. One-half of the loan will be issued soon in five per cent. gold bonds at about par.

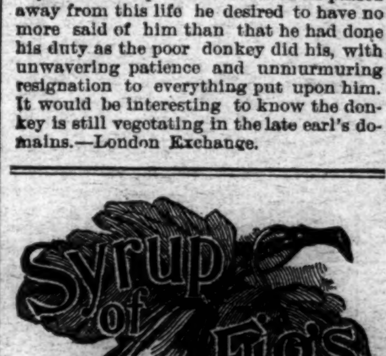
A Story of Gresham.

While the late General Gresham was on the bench a prominent lawyer came into the courtroom, and speaking to the counsel, who were in the midst of a case, asked them as a favor to allow him to interrupt proceedings for a few minutes. He had a document, a purely formal matter, which he wished to submit to the court. It would occupy the judge but a moment. The counsel consented, and the lawyer handed to Judge Gresham a paper for his signature.

The lawyer was guardian for two young children, heirs to a large estate, and the paper was an order from the court authorizing him to sell certain real estate belonging to them. It lacked only the judge's signature. Judge Gresham, instead of signing the document, settled back in his seat and read it carefully. Then he turned to the lawyer: "Have you read these papers?" The lawyer answered that he had. The judge reached for his docket and made an entry, evidently of some length. Then he said to the lawyer, speaking with much sternness: "I have removed you from the guardianship of those children. You may go, sir." The lawyer stood for a moment thunderstruck. Then, without a word, he left the courtroom, and the other case was resumed.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Lord Shaftesbury's Donkey.

It is now 20 years since the London costers presented a donkey to Lord Shaftesbury at one of their annual gatherings, and it may be remembered that they led the animal through a crowded hall and up a flight of stairs on to the platform. With his right arm round the neck of the donkey his lordship said that when he passed away from this life he desired to have no more said of him than that he had done his duty as the poor donkey did his, with unwavering patience and unmurmuring resignation to everything put upon him. It would be interesting to know the donkey is still vegetating in the late earl's domains.—London Exchange.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Dwelling 115 South Front street new New Market, suitable for bording or private. Terms reasonable. Apply to A. D. Wessell. mar 10 1t*

Beginning with Monday, March 9th, and until further notice the Wilmington Street Railway Company will run a ten minute schedule between the hours of 9 a. m and 8 p. m; Saturdays until 10 p. m.

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Elocution—Few more pupils. No tuition received in advance. Terms moderate. Best city references. 213 North Front street (up-stairs) mar 8 2t

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs. feb 3 tf

The latest and best cold weather drinks a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

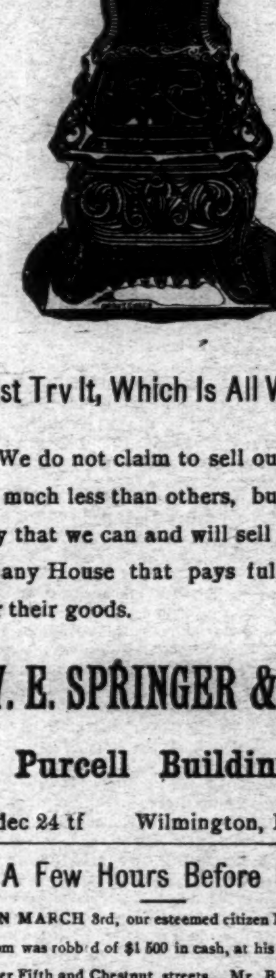
When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. e8l

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e8l

THE CHICAGO.



Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

A Few Hours Before Day

ON MARCH 3rd, our esteemed citizen Mr. H. H. Bloom was robbed of $1 500 in cash, at his residence, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Bloom is in the habit of keeping his money in his house, and was robbed once before. This time the robber entered his bed room and took a key from under his pillow. We regret that a man who has industry ability and economy enough to save up $1,500 should lose his money in such a way, and incur great risk of losing his life which is infinitely more valuable than money. A man of Mr Bloom's sense certainly should be able to find a perfectly safe place for his money. Why did he not investigate the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company? We know some banks have been badly managed in Wilmington in the past, and many good people lost their money. The Trust Company is one bank which invites investigation. The officers of this bank do not only tell you it is good but they will buy all the stock you can find and will pay you 15 per cent. premium for it. The stock, premium and all must be entirely lost before a single depositor is in danger of losing one cent. Besides you are paid 4 per cent interest on your deposit.

"Make all the money you can.

Save all the money you can," and deposit it in the WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

mar 6 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan et al vs W. D. Cowan et al., pending before the Clerk of the said Superior Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land situate in the county of New Hanover, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Poor House tract on Smith's Creek, and running thence along the east line of said tract north 45 deg east 2,630 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence with said line north 45 deg west 1,155 to a stone marked N. H. C, thence north 37 deg. 15 min. east 75 feet to the corner of Garrell's land, thence with said Garrell's line north 14 deg east 493 feet to another of his corners, thence along he line of said tract north 76 deg. east 1,254 feet to a pine tree marking the course of Garrell's and Kerr's lines, thence with Kerr's line south 72 deg, east 1,348 feet to a stake, thence south 49½ deg. east 1.716 feet to or near Smith's Creek, thence southeastwardly with the creek to the beginning, containing about 1,0.0 acres.

February 10th, 1896.

THOMAS C. McILHENNY, Commissioner.

feb 11 30t

1831 THE CULTIVATOR AND 1896

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TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	15

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oct 15 tf ALBANY, N. Y.

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Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

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A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

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All Sizes and Make.

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HARDWARE, TINWARE,

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Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf

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15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ILLhealth and because of the fact that I am unable at this time to give the proper care and attention to the business, I am compelled to offer the DAILY REVIEW for sale.

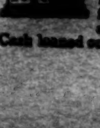
The paper is now in its 20th year of continued existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JAMES.

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 t